PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information. &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

[TEN PAGES.]
No. 53,554—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. ½ P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th ,,	MALTA	6064	.....	.....
7th Octr.	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
14th ,,	ARABIA	7993	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
11th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9500	.....	.....
18th ,,	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
25th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the **BALLARD PIER** on **FRIDAY AFTERNOON** the day previous to sailing, and **CABIN BAGGAGE** before 9 A.M. on **SATURDAY**. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 31st July, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,675	Verron	19th Aug. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	16th Sept. ,,

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 21 months.
1st Class Rs. 715, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and **DEPOSIT** Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 4th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,965 tons, on MONDAY 7th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, Karachi, Gwadur, Pasni, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Aug. from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on or about 17th Aug. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,999 tons, on or about 4th August.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship ment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
† NIPPON	L. Scich	6,316	5th Aug. 1905
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th ,, ,,
* AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,598	5th Oct. ,,
* PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,895	5th Nov. ,,

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 610

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,160	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas) Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.

All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Beal	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

LATEST NECKWEAR.

CHIC STYLES, SPECIALLY SELECTED.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Crèpe de Chine Ties	... from	1	12	Washing Tubular Ties	... from	0	8
Knitted Silk Knot Ties	... ,,	2	8	Riding Scarves with Stiffeners..	,,	1	12
Poplin Tubular Bow Ties	... ,,	1	4	Black Silk Dress Ties	... ,,	1	8
Lace Silk Scarves—Latest	... ,,	3	0	Best Linen Collars, 4-fold	... ,,	7	4

INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for NECKWEAR,} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.)	1 12	,,
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc...	1 12	,,

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE
In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

NOW READY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST, 1905.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 121, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	52	8
New Cherub ,, Comb ,, ...	40	0
Embossed ,, ,, ,, ...	20	8
Plain ,, ,, ,, ...	17	0
New Art ,, ,, ,, ...	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
,, Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
,, Scent bottles, large variety from... ... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver ,, ,, ...	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
,, ,, 4 ,, Lighter	21	0
,, ,, 9 ,, ,, ...	80	0
,, completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S

THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	3	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,

PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.,
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

			½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill			10	8
Soft Gauze			18	0
Fancy Oxford			21	0
Best Zephyr			25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings	Rs.	24-0	27	0
	,,	30-0	33	0
Double Collars	,,	3 0	3	12

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes :—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes :—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras ; writes :—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes :—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES ; I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

J. C. MUKERJEE & CO.,
The Victoria Chemical Works Ranaghat,
Bengal.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

A REWARD of Rs. 5 will be given to anybody who will SEND our LOST DEPOSIT RECEIPT of Rs. 5,000 of the SHOLAPUR SPINNING and WEAVING Co., Ld, No. 34, dated 6th February, 1904.

ગાંધી નાનચંદ પાનાચંદ,

i.e., GANDHI NANCHAND PANACHAND.
Sholapur, July 31st, 1905.

THE SIRDAR'S CARBONIC ACID INVENTIONS, SYNDICATE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sirdar's Carbonic Acid Inventions Syndicate Co., Ld., will be held at the Office of Mr. R. A. Willis, at No. 39, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay, on MONDAY, the 14th day of August, 1905, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of considering, and if deemed expedient passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution as defined by Section 173 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, that is to say :—

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the Company that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882."

Should the Resolution be passed as an Extraordinary Resolution, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same meeting for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up and fixing his or their remuneration.

Dated, 29th July, 1905.

By Order of the Board,
R. A. WILLIS,
Director.

Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ON and after TO-MORROW, the 3rd instant, and until further Notice the RETAIL PRICE of ICE SOLD at our respective Factories will be 4 (FOUR) PIES per Pound.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Ld,
B. GOMES,
Manager,
For the Proprietors, Boyd's Ice Factory.
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
Proprietor, Maharani Ice Factory.
Bombay, 2nd August, 1905.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees invite Tenders for the construction of a NEW PIER, for Tank Oil Steamers at Sewree, Bombay. The Pier to consist of a Moorum Bank (about 8,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier (about 3,000 ft. long) a Screw Pile Pier Head, Dolphin and Landing Pier or Stage.

Copies of the specification and drawings of the work, Conditions of Contract and form of Tender can be obtained from the Trustees' Engineer, Ballard Road, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 50.

Tenders should be in sealed covers endorsed "Tender for Sewree Pier" addressed to the Secretary, Port Trust, Bombay, and will be received up to 11 a.m. on the 25th September, 1905.

By Order,
J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

Office of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay,
Ballard Road, Bombay 25th July, 1905.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 3rd August, 1905, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1905.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas Khimjee as a Director made by the Board of Directors in place of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal.

4TH.—To elect a Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors and to fix their remunerations for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 3rd to 17th August, 1905, both days inclusive.

AND NOTICE is also hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 3rd August, 1905, at 2-15 P.M. (immediately after the Twenty-Second Ordinary General Meeting is over), for the purpose of PASSING the SPECIAL RESOLUTION circulated amongst the Shareholders.

By order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th July, 1905.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used, the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to
Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.

GOREY'S
PLANTERS,
CHEROOTS OF LATEST
BRANDS!
THESE CHEROOTS ARE MILD,
FRAGRANT AND PLEASANT, TO
THE SMOKER.
ALSO
BEST GERMAN HAVANA
From Rs. 2, 2-8, 3, 3-8,
Per Box of 50.
UP COUNTRY ORDERS PER V. P. P.

Please Send Soon Your trial order
TO
E. E. GOREY & CO.,
NAVAL OUTFITTERS AND CIGAR
MERCHANTS,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.,
21, HUMMUM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas, REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E. P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET—On Mint Road, CAMA HOUSE, now in occupation of Messrs. Breslauer and Co.—Apply to D. F. CAMA, 13, Hornby Row.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA, from the Royal Academy of MUSIC, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

ENGLISH and FRENCH TAUGHT up to the B. A. Standard by an experienced GRADUATE TEACHER with Double Degrees. Box 30670 J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

COUPLE desire GOOD BOARD and ROOM with European family. Eurasians and families with dogs need not answer. Apply Box No. 30672 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

FLAT of THREE ROOMS desired in Fort, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box No. 30671 J. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay, Price Re. 1-0-0 per gallon ex-godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Dalal Lane. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS' premises, Dalal Lane,—Fort.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LD., Darjeeling, (Terai).—Wanted Wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Flowery Broken Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As, 11; Pekoe, As. 9; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As, 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As, 4. Lowest quantity sold 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY; Manjha Tea Co., Ld., Darjeeling.

WANTED a Native or Eurasian HEAD FITTER, with a 3rd class Boiler Certificate. Apply with Copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 30636 J, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a duly certificated ENGINEER (European) for Mody Bay Bulk Oil Installation. Apply with Copies of testimonials to W. & A. Graham & Co., Bombay.

WANTED to send a EUROPEAN BOY of 7 to a private day School in charge of a Lady. Apply Box 30641 J. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught, Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

LADY experienced in Infant Nursing, living in a healthy locality, Bombay, is willing to take charge of Infants at her residence. Every home comfort provided. For terms apply to Box 30537 J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns at Mazagon.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhat, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q," care of "Bombay Gazette."

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as it it were quite new. Mrs L ALMEIDA, Girgaum Bombay."

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY. Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay; Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrild of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT" Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

BRANDIES.

Shipped by T. HINE & Co.,
COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

Sole Agents for India :—
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle :—
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street.
LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds as at 31st December, 1904 .... £ 16,971,548
Revenue for 1904 .... £ 3,570,552

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW PROSPECTUS JUST OUT.
GREAT REDUCTIONS
under all SYSTEMS,

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
King's Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

Number of Policies issued......Rs. 64,000
Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over..........Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio...... 7½ per cent.

Total Funds ....Rs. 14 Crores

Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS
AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJEE,

CARRIAGE BUILDER,
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIRGAUM,
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas of Merit awarded at the Bombay Horse and Carriage Show, 1900

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. WINDOVER & Co., Limited, London.

Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best reasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and Repaired.
REPAIRS executed with the greatest possible care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 24 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point,
Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden,
Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy,
Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Nairobi, Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.

GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital............ Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund .... " 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120, Dividend declared at Rs, 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.............. Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL .... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS .... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE : YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Honolulu.
Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Peking, Newchang.
Port Arthur, Mukden, Tairen, Chefoo.
Kobe, Tokyo, Nagasaki, Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England : The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld. ; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld. ; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ...$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG.
HANKOW, KOBE, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING.
PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SAN FRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent.
7 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.......................... £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS........... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES
Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Penang, Thaiping, Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak), Singapore, Kwala Lumpor, Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Manila, Cebu (Philli-pines)
Hongkong, Foochow, Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch), Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 2.

TIGERS, LIONS, PANTHERS.

SPORTSMEN.—If you shoot these or other specimens send them to us to be artistically done up. We are European Taxidermists and guarantee all our work.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE!

CLEARANCE SALE!!

OUR GOODS such as Solid Leather Trunks Cases, Bags, Collar Boxes, Brush Cases, Bed-Straps, Harness, Saddlery, and miscellaneous Leather Goods are priced so moderately that it amounts to a Clearance Sale.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

RELIABLE guaranteed articles at MODERATE PRICES are always in demand and constitute a "REAL SALE" always see above Advertisement,

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MONSOON BOOTS AT REDUCED RATES.

MADE to ORDER at JOSEPH IVAN & CO., Professional Shoemakers, from the celebrated Andreas Neider of Vienna, 13, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,

THE CURE FOR
GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

THE never-failing effects of EADE'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS in curing these distressingly painful diseases, have secured to them a celebrity unequalled by any medicine of past or present times. They not only give relief in a few hours where the patient has been driven almost to madness by the horrible excruciating tortures of this disease, but restore to perfect health in an inconceivably short space of time—in most cases giving relief from the intolerable pain in one or two hours; one bottle will frequently carry off the attack in two or three days, even when the patient has kept his bed for as many weeks, and sometimes months.

The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, and a demand for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to these disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

PREPARED ONLY BY
GEORGE EADE, 232, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E. C.
and sold everywhere in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s 9d.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... "	25	Half-yearly .... "	30
Quarterly .... "	13	Quarterly .... "	15
Monthly .... "	5	Monthly .... "	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	53	Per Annum ....Rs.	60
Half-yearly .... "	29	Half-yearly .... "	33
Quarterly .... "	16	Quarterly .... "	19
Monthly .... "	6	Monthly .... "	6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage.

SINGLE COPY.................................As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 5.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—
First insertion ....Rs. 5
Second do. .... " 3-8
Third do. .... " 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ....As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 6 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, The scale of Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... " 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... " 4½
Third do .... " 3½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for the considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" BI-WEEKLY EDITION,

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... "	6	Half-yearly .... "	7-8
Quarterly .... "	3	Quarterly	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... " 6
Quarterly .... " 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

BOOKS OF INTEREST.

	Rs. a.
AMATEUR'S COMPANION TO THE WORKSHOP. A Collection of practical articles and suggestions, for the use of amateur workers ...	1 5
MOTORS AND MOTORING, By Henry J. Spooner ...	0 14
BUSINESS OF INSURANCE. By Wilson ...	2 3
RADIUM EXPLAINED. By Dr. W. Hampson ...	0 14
THE GAME OF BILLIARDS, and How to pay it. By John Roberts (Champion) with 232 Diagrams of strokes and other Illustrations ...	1 8
PRACTICE STROKES AT BILLIARDS. For Tables of all Sizes. By F. M. Hotine ...	0 14
THE ART OF CONVERSING or Dialogues of the Day ...	1 14
MANNERS AND RULES OF GOOD SOCIETY ...	1 14
HOW TO TAKE AND FAKE PHOTOGRAPHS. By Clive Holland ...	0 14
BODY BUILDING or Man in the making. By Eugen Sandow ...	0 12
BOXING WITH A SECTION ON SINGLE-STICK. By A. J. Newton ...	0 14
TRAINING FOR ATHLETICS and General Health. By Harry Andrews ...	0 14
WRESTLING IN THE CATCH-HOLD AND GRÆ-ROMAN STYLES. By Percy Longhurst. Profusely Illustrated throughout ...	0 14
THE CHAIRMAN'S GUIDE AND SECRETARY'S COMPANION. By Henry Frith ...	0 12
FIRST AID TO THE INJURED AND SICK. By Warwick and Tunstall ...	0 12
HOW TO WIN AT BRIDGE, a Popular and Practical Guide to the Game. By Cut-Cavendish ...	0 14

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ACORIDINE

THE INFALLIBLE
INDIGESTION CURE

Can be had of all Druggists
Rs. 1-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible ? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,
Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.
153, BROADWAY, MADRAS,

Our Board of specialists :—
Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. c.	1,360
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1 320
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,089
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	70	100	nil	40
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	0,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£43,10
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 15 0	£89
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	
PRESS COMPANIES.				yearly.	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	125	1,700
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 50	600
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	290
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	110
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs10	210
Broach City Press Co., Co.	600	200	200	dvd Rs12	175
Colaba	550	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs150	300
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	1,400
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs40	600
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs25	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	150	00	500	dvd Rs40	600
Hingoli Press Co. Ld.	750	100	100	dvd Rs 20	160
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs20	330
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs29	47
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs49	585
Munmar M.	1,000	250	1	dvd Rs22½	217 1-2
New Berar	1,250	400	500	dvd Rs30	410
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 7	150
Prince of Wales	500	500	500	dv Rs30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs150	2,330
Sind	400	[illegible]	750	dvd Rs20	457
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	700	all	20	191
Volkart	455	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,130
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES,				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	al	Nil	320
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs15	525
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs4	740
Central India	1,500	500	500	R 50	1,880
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	870
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	520
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	515 x d
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	dvd Rs25	725
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	865
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	965
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs15	392 1-2
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	337 1-2
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	990
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	610
Howard and Bulleugh	1,500	500	500	25	515
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	1,020
Imperial Cotton	900	500	600	Nil	162 1-2
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	830
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	710
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	25	410
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 10	205
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	520
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	813	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	590
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	780
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	635
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	652 1-2
Madras United.	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 110	2,025
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs65	2,835
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs70	2,750
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	235
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	910
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	875
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 40	890
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	500
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvd Rs 100	3,100
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Southern Mahratta	2,330	250	250	7½	205
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	215
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 4	835
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs55	1,405
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvd Rs17	670
Union Mills, Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	Nil	275
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	680
Kohinoor	2,800	500	500	25	655
MISCELLANEOUS			dvd Rs12	yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,1750	100	100	dv Rs 12	231
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	dvd 10	[illegible]
Badham Pile	5,00	100	100	12 pr ct	111
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 180	9 100
Do. New Issue	1,800	825	375	dvd 45	2,350
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	dvd 30	690
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	500	200	dvd Rs14	155
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	65	10 pr ct 7	91
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	1.
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs18	17
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	220
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	30	7 1-2	3
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs16	143
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	50
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	6 1-4 pr ct dvd Rs3	135
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Dvd Rs 3	53
Fort Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	455 1-2
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,031		25
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs30	530
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	221
Telephone Co	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs27½	2 4
RAILWAY COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	...	...	...	...	
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	4,000	500	...	dvd Rs 12	5 40
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	6,000	500	...	dvd Rs 7	435

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

AUG. 2.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted, Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Interrupted. Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect, Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect, Via Amoor Perfect, Via Bhamo Perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe Interrupted. Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne.—Pinheiros interrupted (1-8 03)

Cables Dominique.—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses should not be used (1-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams (18-2-04.)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication "via Kiachto." The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route (25-2-01).

The Japanese administration notify that telegrams written in plain English or Japanese addressed to Dalny or Port Arthur can be forwarded to Nagasaki by Military post.

At present they can only be accepted at senders risk (18-3-05)

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (22-5-05).

Cable Bolama Bissad interrupt (22-6 0)

Communication with Guzerat and Kathiawar restored but traffic for Bhavnagar Deesa and Karachi still subject to delay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, AUG. 1.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... £90 9/16 = + 1/16
3 do. Rentes ... £99 1/2 = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ... £105 1/4 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ... £65 7/8 = — 1/16

SILVER—
Spot in London ... 27 1/4 = — 1/16
2 months hence ... 27 = — 1/16
Spot in New York ... 58 1/8 = — 1/8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ... 25·15 = — 1
Berlin „ ... 20·47 = unchanged
New York Demand ... 4·86 1/2 = + 1/8

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ... 2 1/2 per cent = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ... 1 3/4 per cent = do
3 „ „ ... 2 1/4 per cent = do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills ... 2 1/8 per cent = do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills ... 2 5/8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ... 1 1/2 per cent = — 1/4
7 day market loans ... 1 1/2 per cent = unchanged

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras, Rs. 4,50,000 at 1s 4 1-16d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 6 3/4 J-A sellers dull

METALS—
Copper Braziers £78
Yellow metal 6 1-2d

WHEAT—Steady

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 29 3/4 A/S buyers dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 40 2/4 A-S sellers quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/4

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—Ville de Tamatave and Tabaristan.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian dull. Manchester dull. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6·01 — 8. Egyptian F G F Brown 8. Sold on speculation and for export 400. Imports 20,000. Futures closed steady.

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·81 —7	5·86 —7	5·87 —7
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·88 —8	5·89 —8	5·90 —8
Feb.-March.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
5·90 —9	5·91 —8	5·92

Receipts at U S Ports ... 12,000 bales
Do last year ... 500 do
Exports to Great Britain ... 21,000 do
Do do Continent ... 3,000 do

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ... 10·85 — 15
Futures, month of Dec ... 10·76 — 17 a
Do do. March ... 10·90 b

a Advanced early owing to firm cables but declined later
b Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ... 10 38 — 18
Futures, month of Sept ... 10·57 — 18
Do. do. Dec ... 10·75 — 15
Tone at close ... quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 1st August 1905 :—

Cotton	5 050 bales.
Wheat	10,5·4 cwts.
Linseed	6,683 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	45 do
Gingelly seed	99 do
Poppyseed	683 do
Groundnuts	513 do
Castorseed	1,126 do
Rice	4,852 do
Myrabollams	nil
Cottonseed	11 355 do
Mowraseed	8,5.1 do
Gram	8 do
Joowar	6,0·0 do
Maize	nil

BOMBAY, AUG. 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone,
Bank T. T. ... 1s. 4d.
Bank Demand ... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A. 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do. do. ... 1s. 4 9-32d,
French Francs 3 do. do. ... 169 1-2
Marcks 3 do, do. ... 138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight ... 138
Shanghai 30 do. ... 193
Japan 30 do. ... 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, strong.
Cash ... 100·00
1st Settlement 1st, September 99·13

Money Market. Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—
Bank of England since 9th March 2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 27th July 3 do.
Bank of Bengal do. 20th do. 3 do.
Bank of Madras do. 10th do. 4 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.
LINSEED.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 6 0
Forward	7 9 0
RAPESEED.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 7 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 2 0
POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	7 10 6
CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.	
Ready	32 0 0
WHEAT—Tone steady.	
White Delhi ready	4 12 0
September	4 15 0

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.
Estimated sales ... 5,000 bales
Imports ... 2,000 „

Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·78 —6	5·80 —6	5·81 —6
Nov.-Dec	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·82 —6	5·83 —6	5·84 —6
Feb.-Mar	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May.
5·84 —6	5·85 —6	5·86 —6

COTTON.—The market here is quiet, but steady, pending the publication of the Washington Agricultural Bureau Report. Business is very limited, both in spot and forward deliveries. Sutta prices are unchanged.

Bengals Fully Good Jan. Rs. 103.
Broach M. G. Good March Rs. 260.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Messrs. Tata and Co.'s Liverpool friends, writing us on the 12th July, report on the state of the Cotton Market on their side as follows :—Reverting to the subject of the Irregularities discovered in the Agricultural Bureau once more, we have received several letters from our American friends in which they state that they believe the Bureau's figure of 77 per cent. published on 3rd inst., to be absolutely correct, if only for the reason that the official since dismissed was already then suspended from his office, and the work of the Department was under strict supervision. This factor however, they also state, conclusively proves that the June report was much too high, as the weekly reports of the Agricultural Bureau show that if anything an improvement and not a further deterioration had occurred. Therefore, we repeat, we think the last Bureau report may be regarded with every confidence, and that we are quite justified in basing our calculations on same. In view of the only very moderate yield indicated by the Bureau, the weather and the further progress of the crop is, of course, of the most vital importance. We have instructed all our Southern correspondents to keep us posted at our expense, of every, even the very slightest, change in the crop situation. And what do we find? We certainly find no improvement. Quite the contrary, our Georgia, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, and Mississippi friends cable us that the outlook is getting very serious, and that crop accounts really could not be worse. The continued heavy rains cause a very luxuriant growth of foliage, but they do not promote the growth of blooms and bolls and we are informed that so far blooms and bolls are very sparse. If during July and August we were to have plenty of dry weather, with occasional showers, of course there would be plenty of time still for blooms and bolls to develop.

In a letter received yesterday from our San Antonia correspondents, they write as follows :—We have spoken to a number of people recently from North Texas and Arkansas, and they talk very pessimistically about crop conditions in that section of the country. We understand that in North Texas there is much cotton not over six inches high and blooming. This is very bad. In East Texas we understand that crop conditions are even worse. That section the past season had a very fine crop, as well as did North Texas, but conditions now seem to be reversed. In another letter received by the same mail, a very well-informed New-york correspondent writes the following :—"Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas are in no better shape than North and Central Texas, and in Atlantic portion of the belt the usual period of deterioration will now be setting in. Considering that the soil has been impoverished by last year's heavy yield that a good deal of the fertilisers have passed into grass and weeds and have been destroyed as far as the cotton plant is concerned, that stands have been badly broken when clearing the grass, that in many sections of south and North Carolina, the plant is very small, in others badly in need of moisture, the out look in the Atlantic states from now on will decline from week to week." Truly, things are not 'couleur de rose.' The crop certainly does not look like being 11 millions, although we do not at all side with those who talk of 10 millions and under. If the American crop should be a short one, which it has every appearance of being, we are informed that but little aid may be expected from the East Indian crop. The fact is that the Japanese are buying shipments so heavily in Bombay that in all probability very little will be left, for export to Europe. There is some slight apprehension of an important strike in the Lancashire mills. The operatives demand an increase of 5 per cent. in wages. But we must confess that we do not see the slightest danger of any trouble. Seeing that the masters are so enormously under contract for a long time ahead with a very handsome margin of profit, we do not think they will let a paltry increase of 5 per cent. stand in the way of fulfilling these contracts. For the time being the enormous recent advance and the violent fluctuations of the last few days, have brought business almost to a standstill, but a few steady markets would soon put matters back into a more favourable position, and the demand would be as big as ever. Our Manchester correspondent writes that there is one very favourable point about the recent advance in cotton, viz., that it makes safer the enormous forward business in goods and yarns already reported a long time ago, meaning of course that no purchasers are likely to repudiate their contracts on any ground whatever. Certain large shippers who are heavily short of distant shipments, and who find it very difficult to obtain their cotton in the south have been doing their best for days last to depress the market by selling heavily. The successes they have achieved so far have however been of only a very temporary nature. They have merely added to their enormous short interest which was created when prices reached 6d. and when it appears that nearly everybody though well to sell short. Summa Summarum :—Crop prospects are not at all encouraging. The short interest is large, and if we are not going to have 11 millions, prices about 6d. are quite right. If we are going to get considerably less than 11 millions, then we do not think that people who are talking about 7d, are too extravagant in their ideas.

Options :—J.-F, single 0·50d, double 1·00d, M.-A. single 0·55d., double 1·10d.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	dull
Good Dhowngger	...
The Manchester Market has been	dull
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 9/16
3 per cent Rentes	99 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 7/8
Bar Silver	27 1/4

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th July, 1905 as compared with the statement of 18th July, 1905 :—

	July 18. Rs. a. p.	July 25. Rs. a. p.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,36,00 000 0 0	1,36,00 000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,97,99,761 12 3	2,05,07,875 4 3
Other Deposits, &c.	10,83,99,758 0 2	11,11,94,143 5 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	11,42 911 1 10	13,49,129 8 7
Sundries	24,07,061 2 4	24,05,5·9 8 10
Rs.	16,68,49,531 14 7	16,96,94,742 10 10
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Government Securities	1,20,65,169 7 1	1,08,49,240 7 1
Other authorised Investments	61,21 275 5 1	59,89,790 5 8
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	3 2,41,423 7 7	3,29,13,269 13 7
Accounts of Credit on do.	2,07,95,016 11 2	1,93,43,091 10 2
Bills discounted &c	3 02,15,045 1 2	3,03,06,736 3 4
Balances with other Banks	10,34,105 10 8	10,34,212 12 7
Bullions	...	...
Dead Stock	19,64,227 15 1	19,64,380 5 1
Stamps	11 178 7 11	10,930 2 3
Sundries	15,95,385 10 6	11,13,695 14 9
	10,70,99,730 12 10	10,60,48,308 10 6
Cash &c., at Head Office	3,30 17 550 6 2	3,20,87,363 6 4
Do. at Branches	2,67,32,251 11 7	3,25,59,070 10 0
Rs.	16,68,49,531 14 7	16,96,94,742 10 10

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	6 83,193	Decrease
Do. at Branches	6 97,009	Increase
Other Deposits	21,9 ,033	do
Post Bills	2,06,183	do
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments	13,17,714	Decrease
Loans	5,88,834	Increase
Accounts of Credit	14,54,925	Decrease
Mercantile Bills	91,891	Increase
Cash at Head Office	9,30,206	Decrease
Cash at Branches	58 21,839	Increase

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	3	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	6
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	3
Total	9	9	81
Total plague deaths to date	304,302	259,246	
Same date last year	8	8	92

A MISSIONARY & ZAM-BUK.

COMPLETELY CURED HIS ECZEMA OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING !

STRIKING TESTIMONY.

Zam-buk the great herbal healer and skin-cure, continues to receive endorsment from the highest quarters,

The Rev. J. Lazarus, B. A. of the Madras Danish Mission, is the latest important personage to speak out in its praise. He endured the torture of eczema for five years, and Zam-buk alone succeeded in conquering the disease. Writing from Sargon House, Vepery, Madras, Mr. Lazarus, says :—

I feel it my duty to write and inform you that merely two small tins of Zam-buk have completely cured an attack of eczema in my left ankle which worried me with its unbearable itchiness for over five years. The skin is now quite soft and clear. I hope you will accept this unsolicited but grateful testimony to the efficacy of your remedy. Many able doctors here had utterly failed to help me.

Zam-buk derives its wonderful healing power from certain rare medicinal herbs. For itch, Delhi sores, cramp, stiff joints, sprains, stiffness, and twisted and strained muscles, it is unequalled, and it is likewise invaluable in all forms of eczema, prickly heat, mosquito bites, the bites and stings of all insects and reptiles, sunburn, eczema ulcers, pimples, raw chin after shaving, blackheads, boils, rash, bad legs, piles, aching feet, swollen joints, swollen knees, weak ankles, sore heads, cuts, lacerated wounds, scratches, bruises, burns, scalds, abrasions, chafing, festering sores, and poisoned wounds, rubbed well into the parts affected, Zam-buk will be found to give great relief from the pains of rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia, tic, etc., Zam-buk is sold by all chemists and medicine vendors, post paid and packed free from the Zam Buk Coy's Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, for Rs, 1-2 and Rs.2-8. per box. The large size contains nearly four times the small.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Zam-buk will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it with one anna stamp to the Zam-buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly. "Bombay Gazette," 3rd August, 1905.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONLEA—July 21, at Lucknow, the wife of Patrick P Donlea, of a daughter.

GARRATT—July 21, at Cherat, the wife of Captain R Garratt, I A, of a daughter.

PERREN—July 11, at Simla, the wife of W J Perren, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BALLANTYNE July 28, at the Howrah General Hospital, James Victor, the beloved son of Mr and Mrs J A Ballantyne, of Titagurh, aged 8 months.

HAINES—July 25, at Mahwal, near Motipur Factory, Tirhoot, from drowning Robert Pleydell Haines, second son of Mr J P Wilton Haines, of Hempsted, Glostershire, aged 27.

PINCHARD—July 25, at Secunderabad, Robert M Biddulph Pinchard, the beloved son of Capt and Mrs Pinchard, 8th Punjabis

ROBERTSON—July 29, at 32, Bow Bazaar St, Calcutta, Edwin Robertson, Superintendent, Calcutta Police, suddenly of failure of the heart.

SPRING—July 24, at Delhi, from enteric fever, 2nd-Lieutenant H P Spring, 28th Punjabis.

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

is a medicine which restores nervous waste. It is a strong nerve tonic, and renewed life and strength is contained in one bottle.

If you start at the least sound, have all sorts of vague fears, and have what is commonly known as "the jumps" this is just the tonic for you. It will put you right in a very short time.

To try it is to prove it. The price of a bottle is Rs. 3.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 38m. Sun sets, 6h. 34m. High water, 0-18m. 0 53s. Low water, 6-2m., 7-0s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Green Street, 2 p. m.
Association Football, Rovers vs. R. A.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of July was 3 588, the daily average being 116 Parsees. 438, Hindoos 2,162, Mahomedans, 688 Christians 300 New Admissions numbered 819. 46 children were vacinated last month.

BATHING FATALITY.—Ramchundra Gopinath, a Hindu lad aged seventeen, residing with his parents at Girgaum, was, with some other boys, bathing in the sea off Kennedy Sea Face on Tuesday, when he was struck by a wave, which knocked him off his feet and he was drowned. The accident was witnessed by some Brahmin "punjaries" who were on shore at the time and who tried to rescue the unfortunate youth, but without success.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme of music at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, this evening during dinner hours :—

March	The Chariot Race	E T Paul
Overture	Tancredi	Rossini
Valse	I'll be your Sweetheart	Fadiam
Selection	The Geisha	Sidney Jones
Polka	The Linnet (Piccolo solo)	Fr rockett
Intermezzo	Diantha	Eugen A Stein
Valse	The Belle of New York	Ch Coote
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest	A Pryor

THE AURUNGABAD MILLS CO., LD.—An annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at its registered office in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Mr. Ardeshir J. Billimoria presiding. Audited balance-sheet and the annual report of the directors for the last year were adopted. Nomination of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhoy as a director was confirmed. Messrs A.G. Billimoria and C.S. Aiyar were re-appointed directors and Messrs N.S Jamsetjee and B. Itcharam were re-appointed auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.

ALLEGED FORGED PROMISSORY NOTE:—At the Small Causes Court, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. K. Donald, Acting Second Judge, disposed of the case in which Varda Prag and others sued Vali Mahomed Sheik Hussein to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs 218-12 0, being the balance of a note for Rs. 225, dated the 10th May, 1902, alleged to have been passed by the defendant to the plaintiff. Mr, B. V. Kothari, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. K. K. Suntoke, pleader, was for the defendant. The defendant denied execution of the note and contended that it was a forgery. Evidence was also led to prove that the feelings between the parties were of the bitterest nature, because in 1903 the defendant, had charged the first plaintiff with defamation in the Police Court and the latter was fined Rs. 175. His Honor held that the note was fabricated and the entry regarding it in the cash book was a forged one. The suit was dismised with costs.

ROBBING HIS FRIEND.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector De Burgh charged George Weldon, a Christian, with stealing currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 200 belonging to Benjamin Theophilus a clerk employed at the Mazagon Police Court. Mr. Ashbury, pleader appeared to prosecute. The evidence showed that the complainant was acquainted with the accused. On the 7th April last the accused went to the complainant and requested to be allowed to stay with him for a few days as he had no fixed place of residence. The complainant acceded to his request. On the third day the accused suddenly disappeared. This aroused the suspicion of the complainant who opened the drawer of a cupboard and missed the money, which he had placed in it only on the previous day in the presence of the accused. A report was made to the Police but the accused could not be found until Sunday last, when the complainant came upon him at Grant Road and handed him over to the Police. The money was not recovered. The accused stated that after committing the theft, he went to Calcutta and thence to Rangoon and that he spent the money in paying his railway fares and in buying clothes for himself. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use the Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

POONA RACES AND STEEPLE CHASES.

FIRST ENTRIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 2.

1ST DAY. SEPTEMBER.

The Jurunde Plate. R. C. and distance over 7 flights. Jean Bart, Pactolus, Up Guards, Daroji, Perite King, Gul Dhee, Thomend, Musketeer, Corrie Ry, Firewater, Gong, Badger Baron.

The Trial Plate. 1 mile. Cnerara, Massachusetts, Honest Lady, Chasspot, Blue Blood, Apology, Pure Gold, Dulcimer, Killevun, Loch Cleveda.

H. H. the First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. 1 1-2 miles. Money Spinner, Egypt, Hadhur, Red, Security, Berlin Bendigo, FG. Cardigan, Gallant, Assad, Arabian Flag, FG. Kaiser.

The Maiden Plate. 9 furlongs. Thunderstorm, Mardin, Nusser, Sir Robert, Bookhit, Huddal, Arab Tird, Delerjing, Vasco, Zurriff, Afax Sachreets, Bandit II, Mooreed, Sattler, Ashroff, Girgisten. Secretary.

The New Plate. 5 furlongs. Quick Remedy, Lucretia, Pal, Olga, Hooded Axoub, Haydri.

The Lilliputs. Half mile. Plarmigan, Rose, Jamrood, Bay Middleton, Saliz, William Rufus, Shah Jehar, Plassey, Tg Gazelle, Settler, British India.

2ND DAY SATURDAY, 16TH SEPTEMBER.

Western India Stakes. 1 1-4 miles. Trenton. Conrara, Rifleman, Massachusetts, Tubal Cain, Chassefot, Thomond, Ogldate, Shotover, Chiffy Norton, Pure Gold Dalcimet, Hillenan, Loch Clicueder, Wood Sorrell.

The Criterion. 7 furlongs. Loyal, Watchfire, Honest Lady Jubilar, Blue Blood, Nat Gould, Hayacinth, Jain Gosper, Lestwood, Sainte Marquise, Dirty Boy, Hande Iban, War Dance, Russly Maid, Cherry Lieutenant Bill.

Poona Derby. 1 1-2 miles. Skylark, Egypt, Hadhur, Red, Silvermane, Security, Sapphire, Berlin Bendigo, Arab Foul Cicero, Mishall, Lachreet, Assaid, Arabian Flag, Mooreed, Laffy, Tg Kaiser, Kanaga.

Dealers Plate. 1 mile. Money Spinner, Mint, Mardin Nusser, Hermit, Bay Middleton Gray Fox, Ty Cardigan Gallant, Vasco, Panala II, Oriental, Sir Jamal, Little Joker.

Arab Pony Derby. 6 furlongs. Thunderstorm Jamrood, Carvan, Sir Robert, Huddal, Victor Wild, Admiral Togo, Clever Bay, Dilerjung, Sabig, Zuriff, William Rufus, Lwazi, Plassey, Ty Gagelle, Mooreed, Letter, British India.

International Plate. 6 furlongs. Wakeful, Signorina, Monimus, Little Admiral, Despedido, Pat C., Yankee Bay, Veera, Virbala, Picture, Commebach, Russly Rose, Chiffy Perton, Matalgia, Jun Metal, Hu o, Ardite Judy.

3RD DAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER.

Kharakwasla, Plate. R.C. and Distance over 7 flight Bone, Idleness, Curefew Bell, Bestman, Stockbell, Malvina Red Shot, Gledstone.

Poona Handicap. 5 furlongs. Loyal, Honest Lady, Tubal Cain, Royalist, Harput, Thomond, Carreewith, Spirea, Apology, Dulcioner, Killevan, Pure Gold, Diaktiway, Epitome Adelaide, Regio, Vigorous.

September Plate. 1 mile. Signorina. Watchfire, Massachusetts, Honest Taoz, Jubilant, Blue Blood, Prestwich, Nat Gould, Shot over, Jein Gosper, Dormont, Testwood, Sainte Marquise, Riverside 1, Houle ilian, Russley maid, Cherry, Lieutenant Bill.

Bedouin Plate. Hadhar, Red, Hermit, Salesman, Beslin, Arab Lord, Shylaih, Jay Cardizar, Gallant, Sheik Arabian, St Gatien, Sandow Tachreet, Nadir Shah Chiragh, Arebtan plag Selpme, Swasher Taffy.

Wangarie Plate. 6 furlongs.. Ptarmigan, Thunderstom, Rose Mint, Mardin, Jamrood, Nusser, Bay Middleton, Grey Fox, Dilerjing, Zurriff, Vasco, Panala II, Shah dehan, Oriental, Achilles, Sir Jamal, Little Joker, Bandit II, TgGagelle, Mooreed, Settler, Ashroff, Girjisthen.

Naval and Military Plate. 6 furlongs. Closed Race. Orchid Eager, Silver Fox, Marsh, Mite, Surhan, Lahasco, Little exide Mirza, Musket, Gold II.

4TH DAY 21ST SEPTEMBER.

Poona Grand Annual. 2 miles over 9 flights. Madeira, Jean Bart, Pactolors, Up Guards, Daroji, Pirate King, Dul Dhu, Viennard, Slowsure, Prekeurch, Musketeer Corrie Roy, Firewater, Sparh Look Out

Governor's Cup. R. C. and Distance. Money Spinner, Sapphire, Arab Maid, Egypt, Hadhur Red, Silvermane, Security, Hermit, Berlin, Hyderi, Arab Lord, Skylark, Cicero Cardigan, Gallant, St Gatien, Achilles, Sandow, Precious Tachreet, Sir Jamal, Toffy.

Ganeshkhend Plate. 6 furlongs. Signorine, Honest Lady, Charsepot, Harpist, Royalist, Thomond, Carreeurch Apology, Dormont, Pure Gold, Dulcimer, Killevan, Diakkaway, Epitome Regid, Toch Clieuedon, Vigorous.

Stewards Purse. 1 1-4 miles. Watchfire, Massachusetts, Jubilant Nat Gould, Shot over, Testwood, Sainte Marquis, Reverside, II Handeilan, Russley Maid, Cherry.

Coronation Plate. 7 furlongs. Waterful, Signorine, Minimus Little Admiral, Despetido, Pat C. Tankee Boy, Virbala Picture, Comeback, Russley Rose, Idleness, Chiffey Norton Matalgia, Koko, S. P. Kilbert, July.

Town Plate. 6 furlongs. Rose, Mint, Thunderstorm, Mardin, Nusser, Hermit, Practical, Bay Middleton, Grey Fox, Dfleriing, Vasco, Hour Saheb, Shah Jehan, Sheik, Harpages Oriental, Arbistan Tachreat, Little Joker, Bandit II, Mooreed, Ashroff, Girjistan.

5TH DAY-23RD SEPTEMBER.

Bhamburda Plate. Distance about 1 1-4 miles over 8 flights. Bones, Belour Colour, Idleness, Curfew Bell, Bestman II, Stockbell, Malvina, Red Shot, Funny, Gladstone.

Aga Khan's Cup. 1 1-2 miles Trenton, Cunara, Rufleman, Tubalcain, Chasspot, Lhomond, Not Gould, Shotover, Jim Gosper, Testwood, Pure Gold, Killevan, Riverside II.

Autumn Plate. 6 furlongs Loyal, Signorina, Watchfire, Honest Lady, Massachusetts, Jubilant, Blue Blood, Hyacinth Carreewich, Spirla, Apology, Dormont Sainte Marquise, Dirty Boy, Hande' Bian, Diakkaway, Epitome, War Dance, Adelaide.

Turf Club Cup 1 1-2 miles. Money Spinner, Egypt, Hadhur, Red, Silvermane, Security, Hermit, Berlin, Arab Ford, Skylark, Tg. Cardigan, Gallant, Panala II, Sandow, Arbistan, Tachreet, Precious, Sir Jamal, Nadir Shah, Mooreed, Smeasher Laffy.

Cantonment Plate. 6 furlongs. Quick Remedy, Lucretia, Yankee Boy, Pat C. Veera, Olga, Russley Rose, S P, Tilbert, Haydn.

Kirkee Plate. 5 furlongs. Rose, Thunderstorm, Mardir Nusser, Hermit, Practical, Bay Middleton, Farewell, Clever Boy, Vasco, Kour Saheb, William Rufus, Shah Jehan, Sheikh Harpagos, Achilles, Sovaii Little Joker, Chiragh, Bandit II, Tg. Gazelle, Settler, Ashroff, British India, Girjistan.

Gorpori Plate. 6 furlongs. Ptarmigam, Rose, Merit, Shemdertom, Jamrood, Hermit, Tabesco, Despite, Bay Middleton, Gaz Fix, Dilering, Zurriff, William Rufus, Sha Jehan Oriental, Plessey, Sir Jamal, Little Joker, Malabar, Tg. Gazelle, Mooreed, Settler, Napoleon, Shah Alum, Steel

6TH DAY-27TH SEPTEMBER.

Deccan Plate. Distance about 1 3-4 miles over 8 fights. Madeira, Bart, Paetotuss, Upguard, Daroji, Pirete King, See Dhu, Viennard, Presturch, Slowsure, Musketeer, Carrie Rey Firewater, Baron II.

Stand Plate, 7 furlongs. Loyal, Massachusett, Honest Lady Chafsepot Royalist, Harpist Thomonel, Nat Gould, Presturich Sestwood, Pure gold, Dulcimer, Killever, Pegid, Loch Cliverder.

Paddoch Plate 5 furlongs. Jean Bart, Loyal, Signorina, Honest Lady, Jubilant, Virbala, Charreewich Hyacinth Spirea, Dormont, Dirty Boy, Handielian, Gun Metal, Koko, Epitome, Victory, War Dance, Adelaide.

All Posy Plate. 5 furlong. Inach Remedy, Waterful, Signorina, Minimus, Little Admiral, Despredido, Yarkee Boy, Virbala, Picture, Pat C., Comebach, Russley Rose, Choffy Norton, Matalgia, Gun Metal, Koko, Ardite, Juoly.

Desert Handicap. 1 mile, Money Spinner, Merit, Led, Mardin, Nusser, Hermit, Huddal, Arab Seel, Hylark, Tg. Cardigan, Gallant, Zurriff, Vasco, Sheik, Achildes, Arbistan Criental, Lachrest, Sir Jamal, Little Joher Bandit II, Mooreed, Napoleon.

Tulliput Handicap 5 furlongs Ptarmigan, Rose, Thunderstorm, Mat, Jamrood, Hermit, Sabasco, Despite, Beg Middletor, Farewell, Clever Boy, Dilcrjing, Tabij, Sybarite, Zuriff, Fareed II, William Rufus, Shah Jehan, Oriental, Seyazi, Plassy, Little Jawer, Malabar, Ichina, Sg. Gazelle, Settler, Guiding Star, British India, Zinfandel.

EXTRA DAY-30TH SEPTEMBER.

Poona Grand National about 2 miles 1 furlong. Daroji, Pirate King, Sul Dhu, Viennard, Musmeer, Conie Boy, Firewater, Spark, Baron II, Badger.

Pony Champion Chase. about 1 mile 7 furlongs, over Pony Steeple-Chase Course. Idleness, Curfew Bell, Red Shot, Neverknow, Funny, Perynisite, Gladstone.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY AUGUST 5.

HANDICAP.

The Medium Pony Handicap.—6 furlongs Gun metal 9·11, Idleness 9 0, Koko, 8·13, Arditi 8 5, Solace 8 2, July 8 1, Harfleur 7 8, Virbala 7·7, Curfew Bell, 7 1 and Picture 6·12.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 6.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona 2nd August, 1905.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Persia, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday next, brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Biggs, Mr and Mrs A A and inft
Bayford, Capt
Blackburn, Mr J S
Cameron, Mrs
Davis, Mr, Mrs, Miss and child
Dixon, Mr and Mrs W
Dixon, Master J H
Heap, Mr and Mrs and inft
Hankin Mr A C and 2 children
Moncrieff, Mr N J
MacLennan, Mr A
Parry, Sister L
Radford, Mr and Mrs
Skinner, Mrs and child

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ashworth, Miss
Bradshaw, Mr A L
Braid, Mr F
Biscoe, Mr C T
Carter, Mr B S
Colter, Mr B R
Formby, Mr R W
Faulkner, Mr E T
Glen, Mr R
Gordon, Mr G
Hislop, Capt A E
Holland, Rev W E S
Hellar, Mr S H
Hordern, Lieut
Hafers, Mr A
Keighley, Mr B
Khan, Mahomed Ismail
Kettlewell, Col
Morris, Mr G F
Morgan, Mr S L
McCarrison, Mr D L
Mellor, Mr T
Mathews Mrs E A C
Macdowell, Mr N L
Ottley, Rev H T
Railway, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Schmidt, Mr D
Sorabjee Shivanath
Stoner, Mr S
Scott, Mr B
Tulloch, Mr H P
Thorger, Mr and Mrs
Tulloch, Mr H T P
Wadia, Mr N N
Wallwork, Capt J
West, Mr A
Ward, Mr H S
Wadia, Dr D R

FROM BRINDISI.

Bolton, Mr H
Birkenyre, Mr A
Drummie, Mr T
Kennison, Mr J A
Wighton, Mr A

FROM PORT SAID—Wortabet, Lt-Col and Mrs H G L

FOR KARACHI.

Dickinson, Mrs W V
Easden, Mr R
Gulland, Mr G
Herbert, Rev H A
Kelly, Col F H
Paterson, Capt F G

IN THESE DAMP DAYS

WHEN colds and chills are so prevalent, you should wear just that particular description of clothing most suited to the peculiar conditions—PURE WOOL. Why?

Because Pure Wool absorbs moisture to the extent of one-fourth of its own weight before the dampness becomes apparent. No other material has this property.

We can supply you with the material or we will make up suits for you as we employ experienced men for this purpose. We shall be pleased to send you samples and measurement forms free of all cost if you will address an enquiry to the MANAGER,

Dept. "E."
THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT A PIANO

you undoubtedly require an Instrument that will wear well, and will give you entire satisfaction for many years.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S

beautiful Pianos will give you satisfaction on all points.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S PIANOS

possess every attribute of a first class Instrument, they are unequalled for beauty of Tone and Perfection of Touch.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S PIANOS

are thoroughly reliable in the most trying climates, and every owner of one of those fine pianos is certain of the utmost satisfaction.

These Pianos are for Sale or hire by the Sole Agents.

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.
STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR
CAME COMPLETELY NON-STOP
FROM DELHI TO BOMBAY.
RECEIVED 1st GOLD MEDAL
IN BOMBAY EXHIBITION.
AGENTS:
K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of motor repairs done by our experienced European Mechanics.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1885 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1904 ISSUED FOR	£2,433,730
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,320,875
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,155,265

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS,
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

"AN OBSERVER."—We cannot publish letters which have already been rejected by a contemporary.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1905.

SIX YEARS' INDIAN MINERALS.

THE review of the Mineral Production of India during the years 1898 to 1903 is a valuable and exhaustive document which is deserving of attention. From 1894 to 1897, a review of the mineral production of this country was issued annually by the Reporter on Economic Products. In 1898, however, owing to the want of uniformity in the rate of development of many minerals, it was decided to publish reviews of progress at wider intervals, covering periods sufficiently long to permit the determination of any decided secular variations in the mineral history. The present review from the pen of Mr. Holland, Director of the Geological Survey, covering six years, is the first essay in this direction. But in accordance with the orders of the Government, five years will be adopted for the future, and the quinquennial review of mineral production will be published in the Records of the Geological Survey of India. It is explained that the review is directed primarily to a survey of the progress already made, and for anything approaching an idea of the material awaiting development the Manual of Economic Geology, now in course of revision by the Geological Survey Department, must be consulted. But, adds Mr. Holland in his prefatory remarks, besides the substances whose existence has been determined by the exploratory works, to which a geological survey is properly restricted, with regard to minerals of economic value, the attention of prospectors might be directed to the minerals which have lately come into prominence through recent industrial developments, and which, in a country including the geological variety of India, are at present conspicuous by an absence that is probably only the result of absence of search. Amongst these are some minerals of the so-called rare metals, which, being generally of higher specific gravity, should be searched for in the heavy concentrates of river gravels. Mr. Holland indicates two features of the report as standing out most conspicuously—firstly, the remarkable progress in developing the few minerals which are consumed by what conveniently might be called direct processes, such as coal, gold, petroleum, gem-stones and salt, or which are raised for simple export, such as manganese ore, graphite, saltpetre, mica and tin; secondly, there has been an equally remarkable neglect of metalliferous ores and the minerals which are necessary to the more complicated chemical and metallurgical industries.

The neglect of the metalliferous minerals is due to the fact that in modern metallurgical and chemical developments, the bye-product has come to be a serious and indispensable item in the sources of profit, and the failure to utilise the bye-products necessarily involves neglect of the minerals which will not pay to work for the metal alone. A country like India must, therefore, be content to pay the tax of imports until industries arise demanding a sufficient number of chemical products to complete an economic cycle, for chemical and metallurgical industries are essentially gregarious in their habits. Analysing the returns, it is found that the Indian output of coal has risen from a little over four million tons in 1897 to seven and a half millions in 1903 and with the six years reported upon, India has for the first, though probably for the only time, secured the leading place as a coal-producer amongst British dependencies. But on account of the fact that very little development has occurred in metallurgical industries, the coal consumption of India is not considered likely greatly to exceed that of Australia and will certainly fall behind that of Canada, until our metalliferous ores, and especially those of iron, are being raised for smelting in the country. Still the figures for imports and exports in the trade returns have become reversed and, whilst the railways have reduced their purchases of foreign coal to the dimensions of mere samples, and their total coal bill has been steadily increasing, there has been, at the same time, taking year by year, a gradually shrinking fraction of the total output of the mines—a fact which is quoted as proving that other coal-consuming industries have developed at a greater rate than railway expansion. Coal-mining in India, from the labour point of view, is shown to be quite ahead of all other forms of mining. The number of persons employed in it is 84,805. The output per head is lower than that of any other part of the British Empire, except Cape Colony, and the freedom from disasters in Indian mining may probably, to some extent, be attributed to the leisurely methods of the Indian miner.

Iron does not make much progress, but it is believed that there is room in the country for a large iron manufacturing industry, which would soon bring in its train the manufacture of machinery. Jadeite is set down among the important minerals, the value of that mined being shown to be nearly seven times that of the tin turned out and nearly half that of rubies. Magnesite is expected to become profitable, that found in Salem occurring in a condition of exceptional purity. Manganese-ore mining is just now probably the most conspicuous feature in the mineral industry of India, for whereas a few years ago it was unimportant, India last year turned out more high grade ore than any other country, save Russia. That which has been hitherto worked has had of necessity to travel five or six hundred miles on the railway, but the discovery of deposits in the Bombay Presidency nearer the coast is expected to result in a still further expansion of the export trade, which, writes Mr. Holland, "in view of the unlimited fuel supplies lying idle in India and the annually increasing bill for imported steel, cannot be regarded with unmixed satisfaction." Of mica India is still the leading producer. Petroleum has increased at even a greater rate than coal mining. Ruby prospects are bright and salt and saltpetre show no signs of falling off. Tin working is not regarded with approbation by the Department, work having been done on these deposits on a smaller scale than might have been expected from the favourable reports as to their extent and richness. Of the minor minerals we are told that India possesses a possible asset of great value in the deposits of laterite which cover considerable areas in the Peninsula and Burma. Asbestos has not yet passed the prospecting stage. Building stone is abundant. Copper-ore has declined, while corundum has become more important. Still in most cases the corundum is scattered as isolated crystals through the rock, and only the most economical devices for its separation can make mining remunerative. Of gem-stones the most valuable raised in India is undoubtedly the ruby, but this and other stones obtained in the country do not approach in value the unset stones and pearls imported which, during the period under review, had an average value of over half a million sterling. Beryls, diamonds, garnets, sapphire, spinel and tourmaline are all being worked to some extent, but not to any great value. There are other minerals found in India, and all are treated according to their merits by Mr. Holland who dilates on the neglect of several, including the numerous hot and mineral springs, whose waters he would have analysed and their scientific value ascertained.

CLOSED? "CLOSED"! Re-opened rather. Mr. Brodrick, in the House of Commons, on Monday afternoon, said Government had carefully considered the text of Lord Curzon's speech which was delivered in terms which might easily give rise to misconception. But the questions at issue being settled on the lines accepted both by Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon, Government was content to regard it as closed and accept unreservedly Lord Curzon's declaration of his utmost desire to loyally carry out a policy decided by Government. The very next telegram told us of Lord Curzon's renewed indisposition. The messages are not to be read together. One came from London; the other from Simla. We are not either to gather that the Viceroy sent a fresh telegram promising to "be good" hereafter. His undertaking to carry out loyally the policy decided by Government was given in a letter, in which he virtually told them he did not intend to do anything, but what he thought was best. However, Mr. Brodrick said Government was content to regard the incident as closed. The House which "does nothing in particular and does it very well" declined to regard the incident as closed and had quite a field day over it on Tuesday night. Lord Ripon upheld the Viceroy. So did Lord Roberts to some extent, though he admitted that the Military Minister who need not be a great soldier,—and very seldom is, he might have added—had acquired more power than was intended, but this was the fault of procedure, not of the system. He also told the Peers that it was not desirable that anything should be done in England that might lessen the Viceroy's dignity in the eyes of the natives—the ex-Commander-in-Chief omitting to add that this little matter might safely be left to the Governor-General himself. But the Marquis of Bath supported the Commander-in-Chief, though he described both distinguished noblemen as masterful men possessing masterful vocabularies. That is true, but while the Viceroy is prone to rhetoric, the Commander-in-Chief's style is phenomenally laconic— that is when he speaks at all. Mr. Brodrick's decision, the noble Marquis said, was not his own autocratic, judgment, but the mature conclusion arrived at by the Cabinet. Mr. Brodrick had not taken sides but sought the truth and came to the conclusion that the existing state of things could not continue with safety to the State. And Mr. Brodrick was right. But the point of the debate was the speech of a recent Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, who after justifying the action of the Government and upholding Lord Kitchener, added that "the question had been fully discussed when Lord Curzon was at Home last year. A decision was urgently necessary, and it was a matter for congratulation that an end had been put to the period of tension." The question is whether it has not opened up another. Lord Curzon has an opportunity for another speech and of denying that he wrote his minutes and his protests after the matter had been discussed at Home. He has also the opportunity of denying that he threatened to resign after having fully talked over the subject with his Majesty's Ministers. His Excellency has further the opportunity of resigning now if he wishes and of attributing his action to indisposition if he does not wish to enter another vigorous protest against the systematic ragging him in which his late colleagues indulge. We have yet to learn that his Excellency is content to consider closed the matter, a matter which has thus mercilessly been reopened.

THE SUPPLY OF FODDER IN SIND. THE difficulty experienced in many parts of Sind in procuring fodder for cattle in the early months of the year and the equal difficulty of obtaining manure owing to the cattle being turned out to graze in the jungle has led the Government to experiment on these points, with the result that it has been found that "Bersim" or Egyptian clover is valuable both as a fodder crop and also as a green manure. The advantages of the crop are great; it gives green fodder to the amount of 12,000 lbs per acre in two cuttings, it improves the soil for the succeeding crop and can be ploughed in with further advantage to the soil The success of the experiments on the agricultural farm at Mirpukhas on the Jamrao canal has been so pronounced that the Revenue officers have made efforts to encourage the Zamindars to sow the clover on small portions of their land, the seed being provided free for the purpose and instructions issued. These latter are very simple, as the sowing which should be done in October does not necessitate even the ploughing of the land. Provided the land is wet, preferably under water, at the time of sowing, growth is rapid, and one variety will give three and even four crops. The introduction of such a prolific and doubly useful crop should do much to alleviate the condition of the poorer ryots in Sind.

HELP FOR GUJARAT. AN appeal, which we can commend to all, is made in another column by Mr. Virchand Deepchand and Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai on behalf of the sufferers from the recent floods in Gujarat. Measures have already been adopted by the Collector of Ahmedabad to raise a fund and, as we have already announced, H. E. the Governor has shown his sympathy by making a handsome donation. The amount of damage done by the floods is almost inconceivable in many ways, its effects being worse than those of famine for an enormous number have been robbed not only of the crops, to which they were looking forward, but also their homes. The distress in Ahmedabad is so great that the signatories to this appeal have felt there is no time to convene a formal public meeting in Bombay and hope that pecuniary assistance may be forthcoming immediately. Excellent arrangements are proposed for the proper distribution of the funds raised, especial reference having been made to those who, having suffered, are yet too proud to accept charity. We can only repeat our wish that there may be a ready and substantial response to so worthy an appeal.

THE Commander-in-Chief will soon leave Simla for a fortnight's shooting trip.

MR. MELITUS, C.S., is now engaged upon working up the details of the Bengal partition scheme.

THE subscriptions to the Kangra Valley Relief Fund have now reached a total of over 11 lakhs of rupees.

THERE will be a review of the Punjab Imperial Service troops at Lahore during the Royal visit in November.

AT the Mansion House Lord Roberts has again urged the necessity of reform in the army prevention conscription.

MR. H. H. RISLEY, Home Secretary, will return to Simla about the middle of August and relieve Mr. Harold Stuart.

THE German Foreign Office denies that the British Channel Squadron will be prevented from cruising in the Baltic Sea.

As a result of the earthquake last April one of the two salt mines in Mundi State can no longer be worked. It is intended to examine the landslips so as to re-open it in the autumn.

THE contemplated expenditure of a crore of rupees per annum by the Government of India on rolling-stock will give an annual addition of three thousand waggons to the Indian railways.

A LONG debate in the Lords took place on Thursday night on the Indian Army Reforms. Lord Roberts strongly opposed the reform while Lord Lansdowne gave them equally strong support.

WITH the denial of General Lenievitch that he is surrounded comes the official intelligence that Saghalien has been completely occupied by the Japanese. The Tsar has expressed an opinion which is by no means in favour of peace at present.

SIR A. T. ARUNDEL, and Sir Lewis Tupper are expected to be present at a farewell dinner to Messrs. Preston and Benton on the 4th August, the Railway Dinner and Dance at Simla been fixed for the 5th August, and not on the 7th as previously stated.

AT the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation held yesterday, the report of the Municipal Auditors on the test audit of the Chief Accountant's Office was considered. The report was referred to the Commissioner for remarks.

A PRESENTATION on behalf of the medical and nursing staff of the European General Hospital was made to Col. Boyd yesterday on his severing his connection with the institution with which he has been so long connected. Col. Boyd is retiring from the service.

A LECTURE will be given by Mr. John Wallace C. E., on Seed and Bead Work for women with experiments, to-day at 5 p.m., at the residence of H. H. the Begaum of Janjira, Mount Tower Mount Road, kindly lent for the occasion. Purdah arrangements will be made. Members are invited to bring a lady-friend.

A SMALL Commission is to be appointed before long to overhaul the working of the Excise system in the different Provinces, and will spend probably the whole of the next cold weather in travelling about the country in prosecution of its task. It is understood that Sir James Thomson, Senior Member of the Madras Council, will be President of the Commission.

AT Tuesday's meeting, the Calcutta Corporation were asked to sanction an additional establishment for the purpose of ensuring better registration of births in the four districts of Calcutta. An experiment which has been tried in District I for the past 18 months has produced such satisfactory results, that it is now proposed to extend the system to the other districts. The new proposals include the employment of a peripatetic agency for the purpose of going about and collecting information with regard to births.

THE nature of the difficulties facing natives of India who are anxious to emigrate to British possessions elsewhere, says "The Englishman," is indicated by a case reported by Dr. C. Banks in his last Emigration Report. It appears that Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., Limited, of Calcutta, applied for permission, under the provisons of Chapter XIV of the Indian Emigration Act, XX of 1883, as amended by Act X of 1902, to engage natives of India as artisans and to despatch them to British Central Africa from Calcutta for employment in the construction of railways. It was decided by Government that the permission applied for could not be granted under the provisions of Act XI of 1902, as the persons were to be engaged in unskilled labour and could not, therefore, be considered to be artisians, nor could they be sent under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, itself, inasmuch as British Central Africa had not been notified under section 8 of the Act as a country to which emigration was lawful. Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell and Company were informed accordingly. The same report, by the way, shows that, in spite of the disabilities under which they labour, emigrants to Natal, judging by their average remittance per head to their families in this country, are far more prosperous than the emigrants to Demerara, Trinidad, Mauritius and other British possessions.

MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

"IT was unconscious astronomy, that of the Chaldean shepherds as they numbered the stars of a beautiful night, struck with emotion at 'the starry host riding the heavens,' and placed them for easy recognition. Led by fancy, or in search of pasture for their flocks, these very shepherds fixed landmarks or noted natural indications on their way that they might unerringly return to abundant and select meads. Thus were topography and geometry without principles and without formulæ. Then tradition added to the inheritance of remarks and observations, while intelligence was being refined and reasoning developed the virgin and hazy notions of the first hour of thinking humanity. Science was then as much mathematical as philosophical, being made to conform to certain facts and to infinite deductions. The phenomena of nature seemed subject to laws which induction fixed, to repetitions which formulæ embraced and to limited variations which memory registered. Considering the little complexity of science then, all knowledge was bound up in the term philosophy, and the study of the soul was not separate from that of the phenomena it perceived within itself or without, and on which its reasoning expatiated and lost itself in the scholastic argument. Mathematics is based on certain sensorial data, axioms or self-evident principles, and on these is erected the scaffolding of pure mathematics, as abstraction is the delight of the mind of the real mathematician.

ABSTRACTIONS AND CHARACTERS.

And it is not necessary to carry very far the study of these abstract sciences to find pleasure in the search for an accurate solution, wherein the mind is wholly absorbed, plunged in that state of attention, in which Prof. Lombroso of the University of Turin, a writer on criminal law, sees the symptom of larvate epilepsy. Pure mathematics, algebra and its formulæ, characterise true science in this sense, that without attending in any way to the practical reach of acquired knowledge a man may lose himself in it completely. A fig for utility, reasoning and deduction satisfy the mind of the seeker. And how easy the penetration of the worker into this domain! What are the tools he needs? Paper and pencil, a black-board and chalk, the sand on the shore and a cane, or the wall of a prison and a tracing point. And there he is with riveted attention till the problem is solved. Besides, the true mathematician is not himself. His dreams,—the most pure and beautiful reality—keep him on contemplative summits where nothing exists but science. If spoken to he feigns to listen, but in imagination he traces lines and algebraic characters in space, which his eyes follow, and he goes on in search of a problem momentarily caught sight of. Hence inconceivable distractions, a little peculiar to every savant, but which the mathematician drives to strange limits, thus rendering his absence of mind proverbial. Newton placing his watch in boiling water instead of the egg, and the cat eating his dinner, are stories we all know. The tension of the mind is so considerable that it renders organic functions useless, and certain natural wants and sentiments disappear, as it were altogether. The love of X's and of Y's alone holds the mathematician bound to the earth, and were it not for his entourage and certain difficulties of existence he would remain absorbed in his calculations, the world ignoring for ever his rich work. Newton realises the ideal of these seekers lost in their dreams and their comprehensive abstractions. He dies a bachelor at 88. No sentiment, no affection nothing human seemed to disturb his superhuman conceptions. To judge by the age at which certain other astronomers died, Fontenelle at 100, Herechell at 98, Cassini at 97, Humboldt at 90, what a sedative for the passions is the commerce of man with immensity, what a calm it begets, what vitality it confers! Descartes, the philosopher, and above all the mathematician, the favourite author of Claude Bernard, has exercised a really revolutionary influence over his epoch and ours. He carried this mathematical taste of abstraction very far, thereby making progress in the exact sciences, as Leibnitz made his great discovery.

THE BRAIN OF MATHEMATICIANS.

And yet towards the end of their lives some of these lovers of abstract quintessence gave themselves up to lucubrations of another kind, Newton forsook his scientific labours to make a biblical chronology. He sought the true interpretations of the prophecies of Daniel and of the predictions of the Apocalypse. It was in 1698 he met with his first accident and his mind had been wandering for some time, while his Principia had appeared in 1687. His great discoveries, say his partisans, date from the period of deterioration in his life, What shall we say of Pasteur whose celebrated labours date from his attack of paralysis of one half of the body (1868) the motor activity disappearing and transforming itself—like motion arrested in its course, into a different energy into brain power and fecundity! Thus is the mathematical phrase of Proudhon false; that thought in every living being is proportional to force? The mathematician Fourrier, whom St. Just called "the patriot in music," cultivated rhetoric and philosophy equally. Caneby wrote verses. Biot wrote remarkably. Lazore Cornot "the organiser of victory" and the author of a Treatise on the Defence of Strong Places was also the author of a serio-comic poem, Don Quixote, in six cantos. There's Swedenborg again, disordered or extravagant in imagination as you may like to call him, it being a question of appreciation. He occupied himself at first with the exact sciences, created crystallography, as Dumas says, was equally a remarkable astronomer, chemist and metallurgist till bordering on 54, when he had his first vision and he commenced conversing with God and the angels and created in England the "New Church of Jerusalem." His cerebral activity for the last 28 years of his life was extraordinary; numerous octavos on religion testifying to it. Nothing is more natural than that faith, or excessive credulity as some call it—should go with the mathematical absolute. Why should the brain which happens to localise itself in the exact sciences suppose them inexact? What reason has he to doubt, who in his own domain, is possessed of Truth? Excepting Pascal, with a more thoughtful and restless temperament, we do not, come across these alternatives of faith and negation, but faith and nothing but faith. Mathematicians then are generally believers. It is not necessary to invoke the question of morbidness for explaining their brain productions, mathematical or religious. It plays no role there, and this special brain does not seem to conform itself to ordinary physiologic laws. In short, mathematics do not appear to exact a well-developed brain, to judge by the youth of certain savants in this domain. Before Pascal knew how to read, he distinguished the cadence of verse from that of prose. At 10 he composed verses, did a piece of work on sonorous objects, resolved the 32 propositions of Euclid at 12, and wrote a treatise on the Conic Section at 16 inventing at 20 a calculating machine and then a wheel barrow. Alexis Clairant was so precocious that at 17 he presented to the Academy of Sciences a memorandum on the property of curves. The Academy thought it was not his work, but the answers he gave dissipated all doubts. At 18 he was named member of the Academy. A royal concession was necessary for his admission, the minimum of age fixed being 20. The three Bernouilli were famous mathematicians at 18. Petit, the natural philosopher, entered the Ecole Polytechnique at 16 and died at 21 having produced interesting works. The Swedish mathematician Abel died in the flower of his age. Arago entered the Institute at 23 Monge constructed a machine at 14, and at 16 drew up the plan of his native town, inventing an instrument for measuring the angles. At 22 he invented Descriptive Geometry and discovered the lever of curvature of surface.

Women, whose cerebral inferiority many insist upon, love these sciences and excel in them very young with the cerebral substance in evolution, like their fellows of the stronger sex. Sophie Germain proved it in the beginning of the last century, after the beautiful Hypatia of Alexandria of classic days and Emilie du Chatelet of the 18th century. To judge from the mathematicians born blind or having become so while continuing to produce—cerebrally speaking, like Saunderson and Euler—the optic region of the brain plays no part in the production of intellectual abstract comprehensions.

PESTUNJI DORABJI KHANDALAWALA.

ARMY REFORM REDIVIVUS.

LONG DEBATE IN THE LORDS.

LORD ROBERT'S DENOUNCEMENT.

A STRENUOUS DISCUSSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.

In the House of Lords, to-night, Lord Ripon said he agreed with Lord Curzon's minute on the Indian Army and felt the importance of maintaining the full power of the Civil Government.

Lord Roberts said it was essential for the security of India that the Viceroy should not be dependent on the advice of a single soldier, however distinguished he was and even if he had an entirely Indian experience. It was essential the Viceroy should have on the Council an officer, not necessarily a great soldier, who was acquainted with India, especially with the Native Army which was a most delicate problem, and unless this were borne in mind he foresaw trouble in the future as in the past.

He admitted that more power had fallen into the hands of the Military Member than was desirable, but the procedure and not the system was at fault.

It was, he said, not desirable that anything should be done in England that might lessen the Viceroy's dignity in the eyes of the natives.

The Marquis of Bath said that Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener were both masterful men and both possessed a masterful vocabulary. Matters had reached a crisis when it became necessary for the Home Government to try and remove the cause of friction. With regard to the complaint that if the Commander-in-Chief was at the front he could not be at the Viceroy's side, it should be remembered that the Commander-in Chief could not wage war without the Secretary's leave.

Owing to the improvement in the means of communication the Commander-in-Chief's absence on inspections would not be so inconvenient as in former times. If the arrangement freed the military side of the Indian Government from the former difficulties he did not think that any future Minister would upset it.

Mr. Brodrick's decision, he said, was not his own autocratic judgment, but was the mature conclusion arrived at by the Cabinet. Mr. Brodrick had not taken sides, but sought the truth and came to the conclusion that the existing state of things could not continue with safety to the State. The arrangement should be given a fair trial before it was condemned.

After the Marquis of Bath had finished, Lord Lansdowne said that nothing was further from Government's thought than personally to offend Lord Curzon or derogate from his position. He pointed out that Government had absolutely refused to abolish the office of Military Member whose duties of Army Administration were distinct from those of the Commander-in-Chief. Though advisable that the Viceroy have the advice of both the Commander-in-Chief and Military Member, it was no reason for precluding the readjustment of the duties which was absolutely necessary. The question had been fully discussed when Lord Curzon was here last year. A decision was urgently necessary and it was a matter for congratulation that an end had been put to the period of tension.

At a meeting held at the Mansion House, to-day, Lord Roberts earnestly repeated what he said in the Lords on the 12th July, that the lessons of the South African War were already forgotten and that our army was absolutely as unfitted and unprepared for war as it was then and the nation must choose between conscription and universal training.

He dwelt upon the shortage of officers which, he said, was very grave and said that if any distaster occurred, the people would be blameable for their lack of patriotism.

CHANNEL FLEET'S VISIT TO THE BALTIC.

Germany's Welcome not Declined.

LONDON, Aug. 2,

Reuter wires from Berlin that the Foreign Office deprecates the outcry in the German Conservative papers and does not share their anxiety regarding the visit of the British Channel Squadron to the Baltic. Germany is prepared to give the British fleet the usual hospitality, coal, provisions, etc.

SECRETARY TAFT LEAVES JAPAN.

A Cordial Farewell.

Secretary Taft and Miss Alice Roosevelt have left Nagasaki for Manila and had an enthusiastic farewell.

THE GOODWOOD PLATE.

Result of the race for the Goodwood Plate :—

His Majesty	1
Saltpetre	2
Sandbay	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Surrey has beaten Middlesex by ten wickets.

THEFT OF ELECTRICAL ENERGY.

APPEAL COURT ORDERS RETRIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

The appeal by Herbert Minck against the sentence passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate for the theft of electrical energy form the Electric Supply Company was heard to-day and a new trial was ordered. His Lordships directed that Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Babu Keshab Lal Dhur, Mr. John Douglas Pollard and Mr. O. N. Manuel, solicitor, be examined in the new trial.

PEACE PROSPECTS GLOOMY.

THE TSAR'S UNFORTUNATE ATTITUDE.

THE WAR IN MANCHURIA.

Linievitch Sanguine.

SAGHALIEN CAPTURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON Aug 2.

M de Witte has arrived at New Yark. On being interviewed by the "New York Herald," he said he was afraid that the peace negotiations would end within a week as the Japanese conditions will be so intolerable as not to admit of any discussion.

The conviction is growing at St. Petersburg that peace cannot be concluded by the present Russian Government, because it does not feel sufficiently, supported by the nation, to agree to a cession of territory or payment of an indemnity, while it is realised that Japan cannot terminate the struggle without one or the other, or both.

It is further recognised that Sakhalien is lost for ever, thus placing the whole of the Amur under Japanese influence. But the present Government refuses to admit the logic of events.

LONDON, August 1.

The Tsar replying to another address has telegraphed his hearty approval of the recommendation to continue the war till the enemy is crushed, and not to entertain cession of territory or an indemnity.

General Linievitch has telegraphed to the Tsar contradicting the newspaper reports that the Russian army had been surrounded and declaring that all the Japanese attempts to approach him had been unsuccessful.

General Linievitch in his telegram to the Tsar yesterday concluded "the morale of our troops inspires complete confidence. Our armies are ready for any task."

Mr. S. Hayashi, Japanese Consul in Bombay sends us the following telegram received from his Government yesterday morning :—

Lieutenant-General Haraguchi, on the 30th ultimo, proclaimed Military Administration all over Kerafato.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Council's examination of the National Assembly Scheme at St. Petersburg is expected to occupy several sittings.

The Ministers reside at Peterhof till the examination is completed.

JAPANESE PLENIPOTENTIARIES AT NEW YORK.

Japan and America.

The New York Nippon Club dined the Japanese plenipotentiaries last night. Baron Komura in a speech said he hoped for a better understanding between Japan and America.

The Mikado and President Roosevelt were both toasted.

EDITORS AT LAW.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF CHARACTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

At the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Stephen, Mr. Leslie applied in behalf of Mr. Alfred George Newell Editor and Proprietor of "Indian Public Health" for leave to file a plaint against Mr. Walter Sydney Burke, Editor and Proprietor of the "Indian Field" to recover the sum of Rs. 20,000 as damages for defamation, in connection with an article written in defence of the Calcutta swimming bath which the "Public Health" had severely criticised.

BARRISTER'S CLAIM FOR WRONGFUL ARREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, August 2.

Mr. Harrison, barrister-at-law, who recently obtained a decree for Rs. 20,000 damages for illegal arrest against the Cawnpore Municipality, filed an appeal in the High Court at Allahabad.

He appealed against the decision of the Lower Court exempting one of the defendants, Mr. Lala Kanhaya Lal, Honorary Magistrate, who signed the warrant of arrest and also appealed on the ground of insufficient damages.

The matter has now been settled by the Municipality paying Rs. 12,500, of which Mr. Lal Kanhay Lal contributes Rs. 2,500. Mr. Harrison claimed Rs. 50,000.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT.-COL. BOYD.

In recognition of his long services in connection with the European General Hospital, Lt.-Col. Boyd, F. R. C. S, M. R. C. P., I. M. S., who is proceeding on three months' leave preparatory to retiring from the service was, at the Hospital, this morning, presented with a small souvenir from all the members of the medical and nursing staff. The presentation was made by Capt. King, I. M. S.

In presenting it, Captain King characterised it as a token of their appreciation of his long connection with the Hospital and of the exceptional kindness which he had always shown. His kindness and devotion to duty had been exemplary and he had never spared himself in his care for the patients. His departure on leave and subsequent retirement were much felt by all connected with the Hospital and not only those who had worked with him, but many of his old and grateful patients wished him a long life to enjoy his well earned rest.

On leaving the Hospital, Colonel Boyd was garlanded and loudly cheered.

THE PARTITION OF BENGAL

CALCUTTA CHAMBER'S REQUEST.

HIGH COURT JURISDICTION TO BE MAINTAINED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 2.

A letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the partition scheme deals with the maintenance of the High Court jurisdiction over the divisions which are to form the new Province. The Committee say that the commercial public view with very grave apprehension any measures which may, either now or in future, have possible effect of restricting the jurisdiction or weakening the prestige of the Calcutta High Court. They refer to the prevalent suspicion that the arrangement, mentioned in the Resolution, is "for the present" only. Accordingly the Committee suggest that it will be advantageous if a definite announcement were made to the effect that the jurisdiction of the High Court is to remain permanently undisturbed.

POSTAGE TO AUSTRALIA REDUCED.

ONE ANNA FOR HALF OUNCE.

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

Letter postage between India and Australia will be reduced from the 15th August. From that date the rate from India will be one anna for the half ounce, while the rate in the return direction, that is to say, from Australia to India, will be reduced from 2 1/2d, to 2d. for the half ounce. These reduced rates of letter postage were introduced between the United Kingdom and Australia with effect from the 1st April 1905 and have now been made applicable to India.

MOTOR-CYCLE RELIABILITY TRIALS AT POONA.

POONA, August 2.

Reliability trials open to any motor-cycle will take placeon 27th August. The trials are to be kkown as Poona motor-cycle reliability trials. The distance to be covered will be about 140 miles from Poona to Satara and back. Motorists will be despatched at intervals of one minute each from Parbuttee Road. The order of starting is to be drawn by lot and the time to be deducted at the end of the trial journey. They will continue around turning at Parbutee straight on to Katraj, past Shivapur, Shirpal and up Khandalla ghaut through Surui Charny and into Satara.

The following will be the control :—Shirwal 32 miles 15, minutes, for light refreshments each way ; Satara 70 miles, 30 minutes for lunch. Control will be marked off and the direction is to be taken by flags at the above places. A supply of petrol, lubricants and spare parts will be maintained. Officials will be stationed at the above places to mark time of the arrival and departure one the cards of competitors. The distance must be finished in 11 hours. Any competitors arriving before that hour will be disqualified.

Awards will be made as follows :—1st prize.—A cup of the value of Rs. 100 presented by Aga Shah Rookh Shah together with a gold medal from the funds. 2nd prize.—A gold medal presented by Messrs. Stewart and Son. 3rd prize.—A silver medal with gold centre presented by Messrs. B. B. Mody. 4th prize.—A silver medal with gold centre presented by Mr. Nicholson. 5th prize.—A silver medal to the competitor who in the opinion of the judges has made the most meritorious performance, irrespective of time occupied and delay.

The following entries have already been received : Mr. W. Butler ; Mr. A. Beynon ; Mr. M. Cornfield Mr. K. Dastur ; Mr. S. Godino ; Mr. R. Mody and Mr. P. Stewart.

MOTOR-CAR COMPETITIONS IN POONA.

AGA KHAN CHALLENGE CUP,

A meeting of motorists was held this evening in connection with the Aga Khan Challenge Cup inter-competitions, the Hon'ble Mr. Lamb presiding. Amongst those present were Major Murray, Captain Evans, Sirdar Nowroji Padumji, Khan Saheb Bootee, Aga Shah Rookh Shah and others. A committee was appointed to draw up a set of rules and conditions for the competition, and it was resolved that the competition should take place at the end of the Poona season before September. The following gentlemen were appointed on the Committee :—Colonels Grantham, Paterson, Messrs Vincent and Rustomjee Byramjee with Aga Shah Rookh Shah as Honorary Secretary.

Mr Hardinge, Bookmaker, requested that it may be communicated to the committee that if it be found possible to arrange for it conjointly with the competition for the Aga Khan's Challenge Cup he would be willing to give a prize for a handicap speed trial or hill climbing test. It was decided that the competition should be called Aga Khan Challenge Cup Inter Competition and that the competition should be restricted to amateurs only, and that the committee should have power to refuse any entry without giving any reason. The meeting then dispersed.

CRICKET IN POONA

POONA GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

POONA, Aug 2.

A cricket match between Poona Gymkhana and Baronet C. C from Bombay was commenced to-day. The ground was rather bad and heavy showers of rain fell. The Gymkhana completed their innings at 1-30. The Baronet C. C. played after lunch and put up a big total of 166 and played up to five o'clock when on account of a heavy shower play was put off till to-morrow. The following are the scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

Major Carnegy, b Madon	11
Lieut Finlayson, c Chothia, b Madon	17
Lieut Airy, c Masani, b Dubash	20
Capt Clarke, b Dubash	3
Lieut Ling, c Warden, b Dubush	8
Lieut Plumer, c Warden, b Dubash	0
Lieut O'Leary, b Dubash	4
Capt Rose, b Warden	7
Col Stevens, l-b-w. b Warden	7
Mr Holman, not out	7
Lieut Yates, c and b Warden	0
Extras	15
Total	99

BARONET C. C.

Masani, l-b-w. b Stevens	1
Mehta, b Holman	9
Chothia, c Airy, b Ling	14
Merhomji, b Stevens	25
Baja (junior), c Rose, b Stevens	8
N Modi, c Plumer, b Airy	44
Dubash, c Yates, b Holman	21
Madon, c Airy, b Holman	17
Irani, c Plumer, b Airy	19
Mansook, st Finlayson, b Ling	0
Warden, not out	0
Extras	8
Total	166

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, presiding. There were also present :—Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, the, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Dr. N. N. Katrak Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

MAINTENANCE OF NEW WHARF ROAD.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have to state that a sum of Rs. 10,870 is due to the Port Trustees on account of charges for the maintenance of new wharf roads at the Tank Bunder and Frere Lands Estate from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1905 at Rs. 1 087 per annum. The Trustees at first claimed Rs. 6,335 per annum on account of these roads, but enquiry having shown that their claim could not be justified, they accepted as correct the sum of Rs. 1,087, this being the amount to which they were found entitled on the basis of their previous agreements with the Municipality as to the repairs of their older roads. Payment was delayed pending enquiry into the basis of the older settlements and as to the necessity for expenditure on the lighting of Ballard Pier and other portions of the Docks. These questions having now been satisfactorily explained I have to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1 087."

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Committee that in the circumstances stated sanction be given to a grant of Rs. 12,885 for payment of the charges due to the Bombay Port Trust for the maintenance of wharf roads.

HORNBY VELLARD EMBANKMENT.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner with regard to the repairing of the embankment at Hornby Vellard and its railing :—"With reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of the 8th December 1904 sanctioning a grant of Rs. 4 019 to meet the cost of removing the existing broken up plaster and providing a uniform coating of cement one inch thick throughout the entire length of the embankment at Hornby Vellard and of repairing the railing of the embankment, I have to state that the Executive Engineer considers it advisable to have the surface of the wall built with rough rubble masonry instead of with the cement plastering originally proposed, as the former is more durable than the latter which requires frequent renewals. The estimate for the work has therefore been revised and the cost amounts to Rs. 7 980 including the repairs to to the railing. I forward herewith the revised estimate and I have to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 7,980 for the propose."

The Committee resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to a fresh grant of Rs. 7,980 to meet the cost of repairing the embankment in the manner proposed.

TEST AUDIT.

The Committee next considered a letter from the Municipal Auditors submitting with reference to Corporation's resolution of the 1st February 1904, a report on the test audit of the Chief Accountant's office. The auditors in their report stated as follows ;—"This report is the first of its kind in the history of Municipal service which the Auditors have been directed to submit after conducting the test Audit of the office of the Chief Accountant. In the absence of any definitely framed rules or office manual it was not possible for us to carry on the test Audit according to well-defined principles. We have however, tried our best and made a careful and thorough examination of the books of the Chief Accountant's office and submit the following remarks :—The work was undertaken in addition to our current daily work. It was commenced on the 28th November 1904 and finished by the end of March 1905, and for this purpose the accounts for the month of November 1904 were selected. The test Audit of the Cash Branch was first commenced. The cash balances in the hands of the Cashier and Paymaster were actually counted. The balance in the hands of the Cashier was found correct (one counterfeit coin found in the balance having been made good by him). With regard to the Paymaster's balance there was however some difficulty. In the absence of a regular register of receipts and outgoings with the Paymaster at the time, the examination was made, it was difficult to ascertain the actual balance which he ought to have had with him on the day of the examination. We were however, satisfied that the balance with the Paymaster was correct, and the small deficit of Rs. 2-13-4 discovered by us, was made good by him at, once. We may, however, state that since that date the Chief Accountant has introduced a register showing the Account of moneys received and paid by the Paymaster and it is hoped that the difficulty noticed by us in arriving at the correct balance will now no longer be experienced. We venture to note here that at present the Municipal Paymaster is, in our opinion overworked, and that a portion of his work can safely be transferred to several departments of the Municipality. Under the present arrangements the Paymaster has to make payments not only to the members of outdoor establishments but also to those working in the Municipal offices on certain fixed days, those not present on the fixed days of payment are paid on subsequent days. This causes a lot of inconvenience to the Paymaster and also to the auditors, as the pay-sheets are often required for making payments to parties as they appear. We would therefore suggest that cheques for the pay of the several departments located in the Head Office may be made over to the respective heads of the departments concerned for payment to their men, just as is now done in the case of the Fire Brigade Establishment (the cheque for the whole of the Fire Brigade Establish- is made over to the Chief Officer who makes the payment himself to all members of his staff and sends the bill duly completed to the Cheif Account Office. The heads of the several departments after making payments should send the bills duly completed together with an account of unpaid wages to the account office. This arrangement will not only lessen the work of the Paymaster, but will relieve the members of the Head Office staff from inconvenience which they are now put to Day Books of receipts and disbursements are written up daily, but do not appear to have been checked by any one before submission to the Municipal Secretary and the Auditors. They are not signed by the Chief Accountant or his Deputy. It is suggested that this should be examined and initialled by the Chief Accountant or Deputy after they are written up, examined, and initialled by a responsible officer. A certificate that the Cash Balance in hand has been examined and found correct" should also be given under the signature of the responsible officer. The entries in the Registers of labour carts, victorias, etc., were not verified as the counterparts of the receipts given by the Commissioner of Police are not retained in the office. On an examination of the Register it was noticed that several of the entries made in previous months were scored out. This was explained to be due to a change of the owners of the hackneys. This procedure seems to us rather irregular.

In the establishment audit section, Seniority Register. Abstract of Service Register and Service Register are all incomplete and in arrears. It is not known when they will be brought up to date.

In the book-keeping and suspense account branch the Register of Cheques issued to contractors, etc. is written up daily and gives in detail the amount of cheques issued to several parties from the Account office On the 10th December 1904, the day on which the Register was examined the cheques drawn, but remaining unissued in the hands of the Deputy Accountant were also examined. There were in all 45 cheques in the custody of the Deputy Accountant Amongst these there were cheques drawn in 1893 and subsequent years still in the hands of the Deputy Accountant. This procedure seem to us rather objectionable in as much as the Municipal cheques are payable to the bearer and in case, by any mishap one of the cheques is mislaid there is every likelihood of a serious loss to Municipal revenues. We would suggest that some limit, say a year or two might be laid down for the currency of these cheques after which date they might be cancelled.

Register of Deposits.—The deposit accounts require, in our opinion, complete overhauling. The deposits of the Engineer and Assessment Department have been outstanding on the books since 1873 or nearly 32 years ; these deposits should be carefully examined and those outstanding for more than 3 years should, in our opinion, be written off by credit to revenue. The limit of 3 years is that prescribed in Government Accounts but if the Standing Committee are, of opinion, that the period is not sufficiently long a period of 5 years will be ample A register of these lapsed deposits should be maintained in the Chief Accountant's office and whenever a refund is applied for the claim should be carefully investigated and paid under the sanction of the Commissioner. Several items on account of property taxes received by the Assessor and Collector are credited to deposits pending enquiries. These should also in our opinion be credited direct to revenue as soon as they are received and if after settlement of the dispute any amount is found to have been overcollected it may be refunded to the parties concerned under the sanction of the Commissioner. This arrangement will relieve the account office of the most laborious work that is being done from year to year in carrying forward innumerable items outstanding on the books of his office. It would be well to point out that since our examination of the accounts the Chief Accountant

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. LOAN OF 1905 6.

The following is the result of the allotment of the four crores Loan advertised in the "Gazette of India" Extraordinary of 22nd July :

Aggregate amount of Tenders, Rs 19,26,86,200.

Minimum rate of accepted Tenders, Rs 98-12-0.

Tenders at that rate received per cent. R 14,345.

Total amount of accepted Tenders, Rs 400 lakhs.

Total amount to be received by Government, R 3,95,46,770.

Average rate at which Loan is issued R 98-13-10-45.

The list of persons whose tenders are accepted is as follows :—

Bank of Bombay.
Batlivala and Karani.
Hormusji Edulji Allbless.
Manekji Pestonji Barooha.
Merwanjee and Sons.
National Bank of India.

THE DISTRESS IN GUJARAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to send you herewith copy of an appeal made by Mr. Virchand Deepchand C. I. E. and myself to the citizens of Bombay to subscribe towards the fund started for the relief of the people of Ahmedabad who have suffered so terribly from the recent floods and I shall be much obliged by your kindly publishing the same in your paper.—Yours, &c.

BHAISHANKER NANABHAI.

Bombay August 2.

Gentlemen.—You are aware that the inhabitants of Ahmedabad have been sorely stricken and in dire distress on account of the heavy floods following upon the late phenomenal rains. Their houses have been either wholly or partially destroyed or damaged and they have lost almost all their worldly possessions. To alleviate their distress the Collector of Ahmedabad with his usual sympathy and kindness of heart has taken the lead in organizing a movement for raising funds in the city of Ahmedabad and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has given a practical proof of his sympathy with the object of the fund by subscribing a sum of Rs. 5,0 towards it.

As soon as the extent of the distress and havoc wrought by the floods was brought to the notice of the Collector of Ahmedabad he convened a public meeting over which he graciously presided and made a stirring appeal to the public at large to come the aid of the poor sufferers. A central Committee was appointed consisting of three well known citizens of Ahmedabad and the Collector was requested to accept the office of the chairman of such Committee —a request to which he was graciously pleased to accede. Sub-Committees were also appointed to collect funds and as members of one of such sub-committees we now beg to make an earnest appeal to your charitable instincts to subscribe liberally towards the funds for the relief of the poor people of Ahmedabad in their time of distress and need.

We are aware that philanthropic people of Bombay have had of late very numerous and heavy calls on their purse in the cause of charity, but we also know that their generous instincts have never failed to respond to any real call in the cause of the relief of distress, and we are confident that in the present case also we shall not appeal to them in vain.

The distress in Ahmedabad is so real and acute that there is no time left to convene a formal public meeting in Bombay and any help to be of real value to the poor sufferers must be prompt and instantaneous.

The sufferers from the floods can be roughly divided into 3 classes : (1) those whose houses and worldly belongings have been totally destroyed; (2) those whose properties have been partially destroyed or damaged ; and (3) respectable persons belonging to the middle class who are in real need, but who it is well known will not stoop to accept any help in the shape of public charity. It is therefore proposed that to help this last mentioned class of persons, a joint stock company should be formed with a capital amounting to about rupees one lakh out of which small loans will be given to them on easy terms to enable them to rebuild or reinstate their houses. The details of the scheme will be settled later on, but it is proposed that no interest will be charged on such loans for the first 6 months or so and the rate of interest thereafter will be about 3 per cent.

The undersigned Mr. Bhaishanker, Nanabhai who has just come back from Ahmedabad has been an eye-witness of the terrible and wide spread sufferings of the poor people, and he has been asked by the Collector of Ahmedabad to make an appeal to the usual generosity of the citizens of Bombay to subscribe towards the funds and it is in pursuance of such request that the present appeal is made.

As inhabitants of Ahmedabad we think it is our bounden duty to do all that lies in our power to make an earnest and effective appeal to the charitable citizens of Bombay for help and we request them to subscribe towards the fund in the most liberal manner. By doing so you will not only confer a personal obligation upon the undersigned but you will also help the causes of the poor people of Ahmedabad who naturally look to you and to us in their time of distress and want.

We may add that the Collector of Ahmedabad has applied to Government to supply timber from Government Forests as also clay, earth, &c., free of charge to enable the poor people to rebuild or repair their houses and, if this application is acceded to, as there is every hope of its being done, Government will give yet another practical proof of their sympathy. We need hardly assure you that the money you subscribe will be strictly applied towards alleviating real cases of distress. It will be the duty of the sub-committees to carefully investigate each individual application for help, and they will report the result of their investigation to the Central Committee with their recommendation and the most scrupulous care will thus be taken to see that the moneys so charitably subscribed by you will be put to the best possible use. We shall therefore be obliged by your entering your names and the amount of your subscriptions in the accompanying book and to pay the amount to the bearer thereof who is authorised to receive the same. In conclusion it is needless to remind you that this is eminently a case in which the maxim applies "He who gives quickly gives twice".—We beg to remain, Gentlemen, Your most obedient servants.

(Sd.) BHAISHANKER NANABHAI

(Sd.) VEERCHAND DEEPCHANR.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

The improved from shown by the Parel Gymkhana made their second meeting with the Bombay Gymkhana, last evening, less one-sided than the first meeting between these two teams had been. The Parel team have lost match after match with monotonous regularity, and lost again last evening, But, although defeated they played a plucky game, and more than once showed to advantage, notably after the first goal scored against them in the opening moiety, when attacking in turn they sent in a shot which the Gymkhana custodian saved with difficulty, and again towards the end of the second half, when they obtained a goal from a shot, which very few goal-keepers could have saved. For the first twenty minutes in the opening half the Parel team kept their goal intact although the Gymkhana sent in some stinging shots all of which were kept out by the backs and goal-keeper. The Gymkhana then scored as the result of some cleaver passing. The remaining ten minutes were more evenly contested the Parel team working the ball up to the Gymkhana goal on two occasions, but nothing resulting from the shots they sent in. Changing over the Gymkhana led by a goal to nill, and for the first fifteen minutes had things all their own way, but poor shooting nullified all their efforts until the left outside obtaining possession of the ball dribbled it close up to the goal and sent in a shot which found the net. The Parel team now woke up, and after carrying the ball down the ground several times had their efforts rewarded with a goal a few minutes before the whistle went, the game ending as follows :—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 Goals
Parel Gymkhana	1 Goal

The Inspector-General of Police in the United Provinces has suggested that action should be taken at once to carry out the recommendation of the Police Commission to the effect that investigation should not be compulsory in certain cases when the person injured does not wish an investigation to be made. He has now been asked by Government to submit definite proposals on the subject.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

Theatrical Therapeutics.

POLITICIANS IN PRIVATE.

THE EVE OF THE "FOURTEENTH."

PARIS, July 14.

There has been more real excitement about the Auvergne race than about the international situation or anything else. Thery's victory is saluted as a national one, and the fact that the Italian, Lancia, was within a few inches of winning the Cup furnishes a theme for the laudation of the Latin race. The Anglo-Saxon's alleged supremacy is supposed to have gone down in the rush around Auvergne. Thery has become more popular than a successful bull-fighter in Spain, or a favourite jockey in England or France. He is even on the way, as a humorist observes, to be bracketed in the popular imagination with Napoleon Bonaparte and Victor Hugo. He takes precedence of the negotiation of the Franco-German affair, of the politicians, who have been effecting the separation of Church and State, and of Admiral Paul Jones himself. And not only was he the object of popular attention, but he had all the international millionaires, who went down to Laschamps in their big motor-cars talking about him and congratulating him on his success.

Somebody suggests that the Dennery Museum, which will soon be opened in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, should be utilised as a place of meeting by the society people, who live in that part of the world, which is far away from picture-galleries, the Rue de la Paix, with its milliners and dressmakers, and the large tea-rooms. The museum would not enjoy any protracted patronage of that sort. It is a collection of attrocities, Indian and Japanese, gathered together by the wife of Dennery, the man who amassed a large fortune in selling machine-made melodramas, worked up after the method adopted by Scribe in vaudeville and comedy. The house and the collections of the melodramatist were left to the country, which now takes possession of them after six years of litigation with relatives, who put forward claims on the Dennery estate. It is not likely that anybody will care to visit the museum twice. With the Guimet and other museums of the same kind, it will find its principal patrons periodically among the good people of the provinces, and foreign visitors determined to see everything.

Once upon a time the provinces were the stronghold of the moral drama. The audiences readily absorbed the family piece and went away, satisfied and comfortable, to bed. It is all changed nowadays. There is no demand for the moral maxim—for the triumph of virtue at half-past eleven. What is wanted is the risque modern comedy ; the country insists upon it as loudly as the town. And this is the moment when it has to be given to them. The world of the theatre is on the wing. Bands of comedians and comediennes, in stuffy carriages, are hurrying across France, north and south, east and west. Desperately hard work it is, this perpetual chase after the house. Every spa in France—and nowadays their name is legion—has its theatre just as it has its casino and its Etablissement des bains, Indeed, the play's the thing, as much as the water, to put your liver right. If you pass a disagreeable evening your sleep is affected, and the cure is only partial. But the professor of theatrical therapeutics is more fatigued than ever, poor man, after his so-called holiday. He returns to the boulevards to rest, and his real curative draught comes from the Seine, neutralised, no doubt, by his own particular "destroyer" of microbes.

There is something sad, that speaks of the vanity of human hopes, in these early days of July. Radiating in all directions from the Grand Palais of the Champs Elysees are little hand-carts ; their burdens are the unsold pictures of the year. The nudes, the landscapes, the impressionist notes of colour, the battle scenes, are going back to their creator's studios. One wonders what becomes of them. Often, no doubt, they are the foundation of another picture—the artist rises upon his dead self. The season has been rich in art. To an unusual crop of Spring exhibitions have been added the Whistler and the Besnard shows. No greater contrast could be imagined than the work of these two men—the one refined, subdued, and sensitive to colour, the other painting as if it were an athletic exercise, dashing on the pigment as if the brush were the baton of a strong man. Both methods have their charm, too. One might not admire the Besnard ceiling for the Comedie Francaise, flaunting in its red and yellows, but Besnard seen ensuite is a different matter. Some of his portraits are wonderful in their penetration, notably his Rejane.

Like Cincinnatus, M. Loubet is preparing to return to the plough at the end of his office. When he leaves the splendour of the Elysee to resume his simple life of a bourgeois, he will occupy a house in the Rue Dante. M. Delcasse, fallen from power, resides in the unfashionable region of the Boulevard de Clichy, in the heart of Montmartre ; M. Combes lives quietly in the Rue Claude Bernard, one those ancient thoroughfares in the old quarter of the Pantheon. It is a somewhat curious fact that all three politicians occupy the second floor in their respective houses. Very often the famous of the earth lives as near the sky as he can get—to the astonishment of the foreigner, principally the Anglo-Saxon who is apt to associate a world-wide reputation with wealth and outward display. "My respect increases with every step I take," said some one when climbing five flights to the "apartment" of a famous Minister. The very vicissitudes of public life in France conduce to a certain simplicity amongst the politicians the most "en vue." They must preserve the decent exit when they are no longer on the stage. Thus the advocate dons again his robe ; the scholar turns to his books, the journalist re-arms his pen. M. Camille Pelletan, for instance, writes once more in the "Matin," M. Gabriel Hanotaux in the "Journal" and in one of the organs of Nice, indeed every newspaper of repute has an ex-Minister or two amongst its contributors.

The Paul Jones ceremonies have been remarkably successful and will have the happiest impression upon the public of France and America. The American man-of-warsman appears to be younger than his British and French confrere—a very alert and altogether very likely young man. It is doubtful if the guard of the special from Cherbourg had ever charge of so much high spirits. All regulations —and they are dreadfully serious on a French railway—were set at nought, and even the alarm bell rang repeatedly, merely by way of emphasising the joyousness of the passengers. It took the chef de train the first hour or two to get used to it. The Parisians were much struck with the simplicity of the men's equipment and the camaraderie displayed between officers and their command There is a great absence of formalism in the bearing of sailors and marines, but one has the feeling that they are meant for use. When in motion on the march they have the free swing of the sailor man on shipboard and an air as if fire and water would not stop them. The French soldier is a somewhat slatternly creature in repose, but he galvanises suddenly into life and moves off like a man of zest and full of fight.

At the time of writing it is the late on the Eve of the "Fourteenth" and day by day it has grown hotter as it approaches. The air is sultry ; one can hardly breathe until the evening breeze comes to bring relief. Then Paris has the appearance of a vast encampment—a shirt-sleeves convention. Every concierge and his family sit out of doors at the portal of the mansion of which he is the guardian. It is only in the summer time that Pipelet really appears human. He has even a peaceful expression on his face as he smokes his pipe and looks out upon a perspiring world. This city had, so far, experienced less of the hot wave than some of its Continental sisters, but there are already deaths and a number of cases of prostration to be placed to its credit. Meanwhile the town is budding with flags and artificial flowers, not to speak of long strings of that hardy annual, the fairy lamp. In corners of the greater streets and squares have grown up, with greater speed than vegetation in tropical climes, strange plants with gilded tops and revolving figures, sometimes emitting, indeed, at night, weird noises. They are the roundabouts, inseparable from a proper celebration of the Fourteenth. Other specimens of this July horticulture there are, of course, such as shooting galleries, Aunt Sallies and lottery bazaars.

The whole town is in process of becoming a huge fair. Little booths have reared themselves along the boulevards, not in a continuous line, but here and there, as if their proprietors followed some mysterious subterranean indications. They press with a certain democratic, and, indeed, Revolutionary boldness upon the public monuments of this fair city. Here, for instance, is Shakespeare, in the Boulevard Haussmann, in a state of perpetual alarm on account of the popping of rifles in a shooting gallery installed behind him. The irony of the situation is that he occupies the place he does as a substitute for a merry-go-round. The benefactor who offered this sad presentment of the national bard of England to the town of Paris stipulated that it should supersede the wooden horses that had formerly been there, and whose brazen neighing disturbed his rest. At least, Shakespeare in stone made no noise; no one would accuse this attenuated figure of being a "speaking" image. Shakespeare amidst the crackling of guns, is a little worse off than his brother poet and dramatist, Victor Hugo, who has one of those fearsome competitions of the fair, which teach the Apache how to stick knives into the innocent, just beneath the shadow of his lonely rock. Even Joan of Arc is not respected. Hard by the church of St. Augustin, whose permanent sentry she is, is an installation of swings. La Fayette, despite the honour done to his comrade-in-arms, Paul Jones, has a bicycle roundabout on his immediate flank; and Marshal, Moncey and Lavoisier are treated with just as little decorum. Nor can one be surprised that the nation which has divorced the Church should have planted a noisy "chevaux de bois" almost on the doorstep of Notre Dame.

In the quieter squares they are building stands for the orchestras that will bang and boom throughout to-morrow night to the stepping of the grisette and her male companion. The popular balls are a strange sight on the National Fete Day. The underground parts of the city give up their inhabitants and thepeople who habitually live in strange dark places have their one brief hour of enjoyment. Of such are the kioskkeepers, who only know the Fourteenth as their day of holiday. It is the one moment in the year when evening paper is unsold in the street. It is Strange that these days of innocent enjoyment should be accompanied by an extraordinary outbreak of Hooliganism. Yesterday, they buried a policeman named Besse, who had been killed by the Apaches in a street-row. As a party of police-officers were returning home after the funeral, they were set upon by a number of ruffians, and had to draw swords to defend themselves. Besse is the second policeman victim, within a short time, of the Apaches. They have rendered the Bois unsafe at night, and, in the "Eccentric" quarter of the town, no one is abroad at one o'clock in the morning for fear of falling into the hands of these "bonneteers" of honest citizens. Some protest that the police are not bold in their dealings with these ruffians; others place the blame on the insufficiency of the force and on the leniency of the "Petit Parquet," before whom the prisoners are brought. In any case, it is a big scandal.

THE FRENCH-AMERICAN ENTENTE CORDIALE.

OVER PAUL JONES'S BONES.

The extraordinary ambassadors sent by the United States to France to bring back the remains of the "Admiral" Paul Jones were feted and made much of in Paris and Cherbourg. In the French capital a diplomatic dejeuner was given them on the 5th of July at the Foreign Office. Nearly all the Ministers were present and many distinguished guests. The same day the President of the Municipal Council surrounded by all the officials received them at the Town Hall. Here speeches were made, and among other polite things said, the American delegates were assured that their hosts felt certain that if a cry for help ever arose from France, the "Indienne" of Paul Jones, which sailed from France to America would return with assistance to the country which had watched over the cradle where American independence was born. In the evening an official reception, followed by a dinner was held at the French Admiralty. The next day the 6th a solemn ceremony took place at the American church in Paris where addresses were delivered. Then the coffin of "Admiral" Paul Jones was placed on a gun-carriage covered with the French and American flags and followed by a procession of soldiers and American marines defiled through Paris. At the Place des Invalides, there was a parade of troops, the coffin was then borne to the station to be sent to Cherbourg. The 7th of July Friday, M. Loubet entertained the United States ambassadors at breakfast, while the train arrived at Cherbourg bearing the remains of Paul Jones. The coffin was placed in a "chapelle ardente" where it rested all that day, a guard-of-honor of American and French soldiers keeping watch. On the 8th of July of this busy week, the remains of Paul Jones were transferred in ceremonial state in presence of the naval and civil authorities of Cherbourg on board the American vessel, the Brooklyn, which set sail the same day for the States

Mr. Frederic Harrison, in a letter to the "Westminster Gazette," is severe on the Government, which, he says, all through this session has kept itself alive not by having a real majority but by manipulating a set of dodges which are direct breaches of constitutional practice. He continues, "Now all this produces a state of thing which, under venerable forms, is a flat invasion of the law of Parliament and the custom of the Constitution. Disguise it as they may, it is arbitrary violation of our old political system. Mr. Balfour exercises over the House a more arbitrary pressure than did Rouher over the French Senate under Napoleon III, or Bismarck over the Reichstag under the Kaiser. But they were the servants of an absolute ruler in a despotic Empire. It may sound comical to compare Mr. Balfour with the creatures of a despot. His manœuvres and smiles, like those of any pretty "intriguante" in a drawing-room, makes us slow to recognise that he is introducing lawless inroads on the Constitution; and, in reality, for all his fine words and fine manners, that he is forcing the hand of Parliament and setting up an arbitrary system of one-man rule. It is true that it is done by evasion and not by bayonets; by trickery not by ukase. A man may smile and smile, and be—a despot. The Mikado in the opera was never so charming as when he sweetly consigned an opponent to be boiled in oil. But in honest truth Mr. Balfour's administration has grown subtly to be as arbitrary as any we see on the Continent. . . . We may almost regret that this violation of parliamentary Government has not been effected by policemen and soldiers. The trickery and the mendacity which distinguish it are more corrupting than an armed "coup d'etat." Lawlessness is never truthful. The government of the Czar, as it is the most despotic, is the most dishonest. We are getting accustomed to really Russian habits of falsehood, treacherous promises, and concealment. Any London common jury would make short work of the evidence of a minister if given at the Old Bailey in the witness box. And a judge's remarks in his summing-up would warn them not to mind what he had told the court. Of course, in private life, we know they are all gentlemen of the most scrupulous sense of honour. But, in a Parliamentary sense, government by the House of Commons has become a dreary and ignoble farce."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ON THE ROAD TO CLERMONT.

The results of the Gordon Bennett Cup trials have been long known. M. Jean Recopein "L'Energie Francaise" gives an amusing account of the sights that were to be seen on the roads bringing the different competitors to the starting point:—"From the Monday the exodus of chauffeurs towards Clermont commenced. I left Paris on Tuesday morning and passed in my vehicle, or was passed by, more than three hundred cars of all sorts, types and strengths. The great high road was furrowed by them, and I must say that a great many were hors de combat. At the stopping-places the road was completely broken up, the stones were laid bare, and it was like driving over ploughed ground composed of pebbles and sharp flints. Through the night of Tuesday to Wednesday, the towns, Clermont and Royat, which are close together never ceased resounding with the noise of the motors, and travellers on foot were blinded by the thousands of flashing lights, back and front of the cars. To show the interest aroused by the Cup throughout the world—I met at Riom near Clermont, two Englishmen who came from Edinburgh to Clermont on a motor-cyclette without knowing a word of French; they had nevertheless found their way from Dieppe to Riom, crossing Paris throughout its length. But at Riom night overtook them with lamps smashed by falls over dogs, and they were looking for some one who could speak English to show them the Cup course.

"From two o'clock in the morning, there was a coming and going of foot-passengers carrying their provisions, of cyclists, automobiles and waggonettes; at five o'clock at Laschamps, one was struck by the number of elegant women whom the prospect of a sleepless night had not frightened. Then came the race, a veritable trial of giants moving at full speed to the assault of the Puys, a race where every one had his chance, from which only the worthless were excluded.

"The Italian cars surprised all by their pace and regularity. At the end of the third turn, when Lancia had apparently won the Cup, the officials were at breakfast, and the Duke des Abbruzzi, representing the King of Italy, was already drinking to the success of his country and was speaking of the race to be run in Italy in 1906, when the fatal telegram came in: "Lancia has broken down, one of his cyclinders having collapsed." The conversation was changed, but our neighbours could not be consoled at having failed when so close to the goal.

"Thery was really the best of the lot of drivers taking part in the trial, and his machine, the Richard-Brasier, is a master-piece of regularity. Just as chronometers, once set, go without stopping, the Richard starts at the first turn of the handle and never stops again. I saw Thery—while halted at the Col. de la Moreno, at the end of the second turn, smoking a cigarette tranquilly, and occupied changing his tyres—watch Lancia, who had been at his heels for three hours, pass him. And when his backers were crazy with the idea that their champion was fifteen minutes behind, Thery said simply: "Better take a minute more, don't leave me with chinks in my air chambers, Lancia also will be obliged to stop, all is not over yet." And the event proved him right.

"After his arrival there was an indescribable delirium of congratulation; every one wanted to embrace Thery who, covered as he was with oil and dust, would have preferred a little water to wash in. M. Clementel, Colonial Minister, seized with the general enthusiasm, shook hands with the victor after having decorated his buttonhole with the violet ribbon.

"The victory is a very lucky one for France; it cuts short all discussions that arose from the decision of the A. C. F. not to run in 1906; when it is seen what sort of rivals France conquered, we may add, without fear of being charged with chauvinism, that it is a very meritorius victory."

RESCUED FROM A DEEP WELL.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, have disposed of an appeal in a case against Jamal Sardar, who was convicted by Mr. C. E. Palmer, Additional Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, of an attempt to murder and of cheating, and was sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment for the former, and three years' rigorous imprisonment for the latter offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

The prisoner in this case was charged with cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and with attempt to murder. He was further chrged with a previous conviction, rendering him liable to enhanced punishment. In March last, the prisoner, who is a youth of seventeen, and the complainant, Ambalal Mahashankar who is aged fifteen, were both living at Mohmadabad. Prisoner had borrowed Rs. 8 from complainant. On the 29th March last complainant demanded his money, and accused said he would take him with him and get it from a friend of his in the Kattog fields. They went together and, on reaching the fields, they sat down, and lighting a fire, waited for accused's friend with the money, to arrive. Accused said there were thieves about, and on that pretence, he obtained the complainant's silver belt. About midnight, accused suggested that they should return home, as his friend with the money had not arrived. They got up, and as a complainant was passing beside a well, accused tried to push him in. Complainant saved himself but was then attacked by accused with a stick. He was dealt two or three blows on the head, and the accused pushed him over backwards into the well which was about 73 feet deep with 35 feet of water in it. Complainant swam to the side of the well, and supporting himself on a projecting brick raised cries for help. Two men came to his assistance and pulled him out of the well. Accused and a companion had, meanwhile run away with complainant's belt. They were pursued by the police and arrested on the Ahmedabad road. Complainant's silver belt was found on accused's person. The assessors found the accused guilty of both offences; and he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment for the attempt to murder, and three years' imprisonment for cheating, the sentences to be concurent.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Esplanade police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, enquired yesterday afternoon in a case in which Purshotamdas Brijmohandas a jeweller, residing at Thakurdwar, charged Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, a broker in jewellery in the Jowari Bazaar, with cheating in respect of Rs. 1,500, about the end of November last.

Mr. Velinkar, pleader appeared for the complainant and Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, barrister-at-law defended the accused.

The complainant's story was that about the end of November last, the accused approached him with a request for a loan of Rs. 1,500, showing him an attested paper, purported to be a list of immovable properties, which, he said, would fall to his share on a partition with his brothers. He told the complainant that he would give him an equitable mortgage of any of the immovable properties mentioned in the said list, by depositing with him the title deeds thereof, as a security, for the repayment of the loan. It was agreed in the presence of the late Mr. Motilal Tribhovandas, solicitor, that the complainant should advance the accused Rs. 1,500, on condition that the title-deeds of Shaik Misri Doonger of Matoonga, one of the properties mentioned in the list, were deposited with him by the accused, by way of an equitable mortgage as security for the re-payment of the loan.

The accused passed a promissory note for the loan borrowed. He promised to hand over to the complainant the title-deed of the property selected by him, but failed to do so. He also failed to return the loan to the complainant after six months as contemplated. The accused subsequently told the complainant that the Doongar property of Matoonga was sold long ago and that the promissory note was got written from him under threat. Hence the proceedings. The case, for further hearing, stands adjourned.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all chemists, Grocers, &c.

CHOWPATTY FORESHORE DISPUTE.

APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT.

In the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston on appeal filed by the Government of Bombay, from a decision of Mr. Chunilal H. Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who had acquitted Godubai and other fishwives selling fish on the Chowpatti beach of a charge of contravening Section 410 of the Municipal Act, on 5th October 1904, at a place between the high and low-water mark was called on for arguments. The Hon. Mr. E. B. Raikes, Acting Advocate General, instructed by Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor and Government Solicitor, also by Mr. Tennant, of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., solicitors to the Municipality, appeared for the appellants, the Government, Mr. T. J. Strangman instructed by Messrs Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appered for the respondents, the fishwives.

The learned Advocate-General said this was a prosecution for a breach of the Section 410. As to the proper distance from the sea-shore where this fish was sold there was some difference. The sale was effected from a basket placed on the Chowpatti sands; and this prosecution had been brought to test the right of the Municipality to prevent the fishwives from carrying on the sale there. Should these fishwives, on the other hand, promise to bring a civil suit against the Municipality to establish their right, according to an alleged custom of holding the market there, the Municipality were prepared to drop the prosecution. On three grounds the Magistrate had based his decision: Firstly, that the place in question was not a place to which the Municipal Act of 1888 applied; secondly, the place was a private-market; and thirdly, that independently of the question whether it was a private market or not, the fishwives were protected by proviso 4 of Section 410. As to the first of these points, the learned Advocate-General said that the Act applied in so many words to the "City of Bombay," which expression was defined by the Bombay General Clauses Act to mean the legal limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court. Unless there was something repugnant in the Municipal Act, and for aught they knew there was nothing so repugnant in the Act, this was the meaning attachable to the expression. On the second point, counsel urged that according to the Act, "market" meant a non-municipal market, but the question yet remained to be solved whether the place in question was a market which naturally suggested the question—Upon whom did the burden of proof rest? If the fishwives desired to protect themselves from the prosecution on the ground that they sold their fish in a market, the burden of proof lay on them. The land upon which the fish was sold was obviously not a market. According to the Evidence Act also the burden of proof on this point lay upon the fishwives. As to the third point, it was perfectly clear that the one single exception provided by proviso 4 of the Section was that the fish was sold in the vessel it was brought in. The term "vessel," according to the abovementioned General Clauses Act, meant ship or boat. But in the present case the evidence showed that the fish was sold, or exposed for sale, in baskets placed on the foreshore. This particular sale complained of had begun, continued and ended on the foreshore. As a matter of fact, the person who bought the fish from Godubai did not know that it had been brought from a vessel. The intention of enacting the proviso seemed to have been to protect the wholesale sale of the particular goods of the dealer.

Mr. Strangman in reply for the respondents, took the third point first. Counsel submitted that unless the fishwives brought out the fish, no sale could take place. The question then arose, what constituted selling from the ship? Here the basket was merely a means of carriage; but the sale was really from the vessel. As to the first point, the area over which the Municipal Commissioner had ordinary jurisdiction formed the portions described in Schedule B., No. IV. The Girgaum Ward, in which the place was situated, was declared to have been bounded on the south by sea, from Malabar Point to a line drawn from Thakurdwar Road. The construction to be placed on the southern limits was that it was the sea which formed the Back Bay. Hall in his classical work had stated that "the sea" also meant a portion of the land covered by high-water mark. Further Section 25 of the Municipal Act showed the ordinary municipal limits of Bombay; that they were not concerned with their limits as defined by the General Clauses Act. The boundary defined by the Municipal Act, obviously did not include the place in question. As to the arguments advanced by the Advocate-General with regard to the second point, Mr. Strangman said that "market", was not defined in the Municipal Act; hence to find out its appropriate signification and applicability to the circumstances governing this case, recourse must be had to standard authorities on the subject. The definition given in legal dictionaries was that market meant a place of sale; according to Webster it must be either by grant or immemorial custom. There was ample evidence in this case to show that fish was sold there from time immemorial. It was, therefore, for the prosecution to show that it was a private market, and not to throw the burden of proof on the defence.

The learned counsel's agreements having been replied to by the Advocate-General, the Judges reserved judgment

DISPUTE ABOUT RELIGIOUS WORSHIP.

At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, have disposed of an appeal filed by Hari Raghunath Joshi, plaintiff and appellant against Vithal Dhondu Hazare and others, defendants and respondents. Mr. Sadashiv R. Bakhle appeared for the appellant; Mr. Mahadev B. Chowbal appeared for the defendants. Plaintiff prayed for a permanent injunction ordering the defendants and other "kasars" or coppersmiths of Penn not to make a noise. There was a temple of Rameshwar in Penn belonging to the Brahmins of old, The Kasars had built a Devi temple in its vicinity. Defendants performed their "Bhajans" with so much noise, vocal and instrumental, as to deliberately disturb the "Kirtans" of the Brahmins. Both the communities had thus quarrelled, and the Brahmins, setting up their rights as far older than those of the Kasars, instituted a suit before Mr. G. L. Chandorekar, Sub Judge, in order to prevent the Kasars from persisting in their practice. Mr. Chandorekar decided that the Kasars should perform their Bhajans in a quiet manner so as not to disturb the Kirtans of the Brahmins: they were also directed to pay the costs of the suit of the Brahmins. Against this, the Kasars appealed to Mr. D. G. Gharpure Joint First Class Sub-Judge at Thana, who reversed the decree passed by Mr. Chandorekar, and threw out the claim of the Brahmins, who appealed to the High Court.

The learned Chief Justice in pronouncing the judgment of the High Court said that whereas the first Court considered there was an actionable nuisance, on appeal, the Sub-Judge held the Bhajans to be of a necessity noisy in their nature, and averred that noise created in the performance could not be adjudged a nuisance, he further declined to consider the question whether the defendants in making the noise had been actuated by malice. Now such a view of the case, the Appellate Court Judges considered to be unsound, because though a legitimate calling or trade might involve a serious nuisance by noise, it did not render that noise non-actionable. Again, the existence or non-existence of malice in the case was a material consideration in determining an actionable wrong. The complaint of the plaintiff was that the defendants conducted their Bhajan services with so much noise as to render their Kirtans inaudible, and this the defendants did out of malice. There should be a clear adjudication of the case on these points:—Whether the noise of the Bhajans materially interfered with the conduct of the Kirtans; whether the defendants in creating noise in the performance of the Bhajans were actuated by malice?

REVOLUTION FUNDS.

In Russia under the pressure of disastrous happenings, writes M. Andre Cheradame, the Tsar seems inclined to yield every point successively. The capitulation of the Potemkin closed one incident only, but we may be certain that the revolutionaries will pursue their plans with more ardour than ever. The point has often been discussed, whether this revolution was supported by foreign money. We do not doubt it for a moment, and the peremptory document, which was circulated by the Courrier Europeen, a regular form of subscription to be filled in headed "Funds for the Committees of the Russian Revolution, opened by the "Courrier Europeen"—requires no commentary. It is almost certain that the secret organisation of the Russian Revolution dates back many years. Anyhow, the Japanese were fully informed about it, and at Tokio in September 1903, Count Okuma made a very distinct reference in conversation with me to the deep and lasting troubles, which would arise in the Empire of the Tsars, if war broke out between Russia and Japan.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE BALUBHAI SAKALCHAND.

Mr. Mankar appeared on behalf of the insolvent to argue against the rule which required him to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of Court in not depositing his books of account and amending his schedule by inserting the names of his creditors. Counsel said that the insolvent had now deposited his books of account.

Mr. Davar, in support of the rule on behalf of a creditor, said that insolvent had not deposited the journal, which was the key to the two books he had lodged.

His Lordship adjourned the matter for a fortnight in order to examine the insolvent and his mehta in respect of the books.

RE NARANDAS RATANSEY.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order and leave to amend his schedule.

Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for a creditor to oppose the application, saying that the insolvent had not replied to the affidavit of the creditor as he was directed to do on the last Court day.

His Lordship refused to grant an interim order, but granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE ABDULLA JAN MAHOMED.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a month's extension of the interim order.

RE LACHMINARAYEN SHIVCHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Majmudar, on behalf of a creditor, applied that the order of adjudication be served on two of the creditors at Indore. His lordship granted the application.

RE HAFIZ ABDULLA.

Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained one month's extension of the interim order.

RE GANPAT ESSU.

Mr. Mankar on behalf of the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order, which was granted.

RE RATANSEY ARJOON.

Mr. Davar, for a creditor, applied for a rule calling upon the insolvent to show cause why the order for withdrawal of his petition should not be revoked and the petition restored to the file, and why sanction should not be given for the prosecution of the insolvent for perjury. His lordship granted the application.

RE NOWROJEE NASARVANJEE BHABHA.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for a creditor, and Mr. Mankar for the insolvent, and by consent the hearing of the matter was adjourned till the disposal of the suit filed in the High Court.

RE NASARVANJEE ADARJEE KANGA.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE KUVERJEE LADHA.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, his lordship extended the time for the insolvent to file his schedule.

RE KURSONDAS HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Mankar appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. Bhandarkar for a creditor; and after the circumstances were stated, his lordship granted the insolvent one month's extension of his interim order.

RE PREMJEE DEVCHAND.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted an interim order.

RE WAGHJEE VULABHDAS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent applied for an interim order, which his lordship granted.

RE ROBERT HENRY SMITH.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were given their discharges:—Raju Hargav; Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed; Chatturbhuj Mohan; Mahomed Ali, "alias" Abdulla Ibrahim; Harilal Nathuram; Yakub bin Mahomed Arab; Hunsraj Mooljee; Karmali Joomabhai; Shamrao Chintaman; Sorabjee Rustomjee Surti; Damodar Madhavjee Thucker; Gungadas Narotum; Walter John Beane and Kallianjee Bhugwan Dirjee.

BOMBAY ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

In a paper read before the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on "The Evolution of primitive religion as illustrated by the Avestic doctrines of the Fravashees, compared with the Platonic doctrines of the Ideas, and other later doctrines. The age of the doctrines of the Fravashees; the connection between the Vedic Manu and the Avestic Mainyo and the time and cause of the early Aryan emigration to India." Mr. R. K. Dadachanji said the history of all human thought establishes the correctness of the following three principles:—First, all civilization and progress are the results of the evolution of thought from its simplest to its complex forms, step by step, among the different civilized races of mankind from the dawn of human history. Secondly all ideas relating to objects and forms of worship were in reality originally in primitive times intended to be explanations of the mysterious phenomena of nature and events of human life on the supposition of such phenomena being the results of the operations of spirits being so to speak the effects of "spiritual causes" as distinguished from what we now understand as "physical causes," and represented as it were the sciences of the primitive times. Thirdly, with the advance of knowledge and culture, "spiritual causes," are gradually supplanted by physical causes as explaining natural phenomena and the events of human life. These principles, therefore, suggest tests for ascertaining the stage at which any particular idea must have been developed and its relations in point of growth to other ideas similar in some but different in other respects. And the theories put forward in the paper illustrated the application of such tests. The lecturer having stated the Avestic doctrines of the Fravashees and the doctrines of Plato regarding the Ideas, and having compared and contrasted them entered into an inquiry as to the age of the former doctrines and showed that they were Zoroastrian adaptations of pre-zoroastrian ideas. And in connection with the following opinion of Dr. Mills, the lecturer, discussed the question of the connection between the Vedas and the Avesta and the circumstances under which the Iranian and the Hindu Branches of the Aryans came to have many striking religious ideas in common and the cause of the separation of the ancestor of the Hindus from the nation, to which they belonged along with their Iranian bretheren Dr. Mills observes:—"Looking at all the facts or better still the little altered state in which our Aryan speech appears in the Gathas, the absence of Mithru, Haowa and the throng of gods which are common to the later Avesta and the Rig-veda the Gathas seem to express a religious aspiration, so bereft of superstition, that it must have taken a very long time for it to have degenerated either for the first or for the second time into the religion of Mithru, Haowa and the rest and we have in the Yoshtas or in the Rig." The lecturer's theory on this subject was that a body of ancient Aryans separated from the Iranian nation in consequence of the propagation of Zoroastrianism at the point of the sword and migrated to India to save their ancient religion and themselves from religious persecution, and formed the Aryan Hindu settlers in India; just as many centuries later a body belonging to the nation of their Zoroastrian persecutors had to seek the shelter of the same country against the persecutions of the followers of the new religion of Islam and formed the Parsee community in India. The lecturer's further theory was that pre-zoroastrian SupremeBeing, whose law or religion was supplanted by the law or religion of Ahura-Mazda, propounded by Zoroaster was probably known as Mainyo, afterwards described in the Vedas as Manu. In support of his theories, the lecturer relied upon certain passages in the Gathas and the Rig-veda and upon facts of early Iranian and Hindu history. The lecturer, also suggested that the vedic Brahman might be derived from the Avestic Vohoo Manu, corrupted in later times into Bahman, the Ameshaspand standing next in rank to Ahura-Mazda. He also suggested that the worship of the pre zoroastrian, Mainyo or Manu might be traceable to Babylon, the remarkable extent and antiquity of whose civilization were becoming now known and realized, through Meni the father of the Bubylanian gods.

The lecturer concluded with answering the criticisms of Herbert Spencer on the doctrines of the Fravashees and reviewing the teachings of Auguste Comte in connection with the Religion of Humanity on the subject of the Worship of the dead.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

(Concluded from page 5)

has, under the orders of the Commissioner adjusted Rs. 18,289-2-11 in the final accounts for March 1904, being the total of the items outstanding on his book from 1873 to 1894 on account of the deposits of the Assessor's Department. The balances of the deposits under the several heads (viz. A. B. C) on the 31st March 1904 according to the Registers amounted to Rs. 3,38,615-13-7. This amount does not agree with that shown in the General Ledger viz Rs. 3,38,615-6-4. The difference of annas 7 and pies 3 is due to a deposit received in 1904-05 having been adjusted in the previous year. Under deposits for work done for private parties a sum of Rs. 32 appears to have been overpaid. No particulars of this amount are available, but it appears to have been outstanding on the books for a long period. This should have been written off under the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation. The unclaimed salaries and wages during the month are credited every month to deposits, and when paid are debited to the same head. These amounts are shewn in lump in the Register of deposits, and the payments, when made, are also entered in a lump. It is therefore, not possible to know on a certain date what amount is remaining undisbursed out of the gross amount credited. By a little change in the form of the Register i. e., by introducing a line of date in the columns of the several months and entering the payments of each department separately against the total amount refunded the exact amount remaining unpaid on any date can be easily worked out.

Register of Advances.—The Register is divided into 3 parts:—(a) Advances to Municipal Officers including Plague Officers (b) Miscellaneous Advances, (c) Advances to Municipal Contractors. Under (a) are mostly accounted for all standing or permanent advances made to Municipal officers for contingent expenditure. With regard to these we beg to suggest that each officer who has obtained a permanent advance should send to the Chief Accountant on the 15th April each year a short acknowledgement that the amount is due from and to be accounted for by himself. In the case of transfer of charge of an office a similar acknowledgment for the full amount must be sent by the relieving officer with his charge report. A sum of Rs. 6-15-0 was outstanding on 31st March 1905 against the personal account of the Chief Account Officer, being the balance of the value of service books purchased in December 1901 from the Superintendent Government Central Press. On an examination it was found that service books of the value of Rs. 16-2-0 were in hand. The deficit of annas 13 (being the value of 13 service books at one anna each) was due to the fact that the value of 13 books supplied to the Assessor and Collector's Office and the Health Department remained unrecovered and is now reported to be irrecoverable on account of the death of the parties to whom the books were supplied. A report for the write-off of this amount has been submitted to the Commissioner, by the Chief Accountant. But in our opinion this amount should have been recovered from the parties through whose negligence it remained unrecovered. We would suggest that it should be made a standing rule that the books should only be supplied on receipt of their value in cash. Under (b) Miscellaneous Advances several items of plague expenditure incurred in 1903 on behalf of Government still remain unadjusted. If these are irrecoverable they should, in our opinion, be charged off to plague expenditure under the orders of the Corporation. Under (c) Advances to Municipal Contractors, a sum of Rs. 1,734-12-0 debited to the personal account of Bulkley & Co. on 4th January, 1895, and Rs. 43,177-11-2 being the sum total of several items debited to the personal account of Devram Keshowji & Co., from March 1902 to May 1905 still remain unadjusted. The first item has been outstanding for the last 10 years. Steps should have been taken to recover it. If, however, recovery is not possible, it should be now written off under the orders of the Corporation. The second item is pretty large and steps should be taken to ensure its recovery at an early date. Register of Sale of Stores is incomplete and in arrears. Entries up to October 1904 only have been made. This work which is of utmost importance appears to have been neglected. Special extra assistance should in our opinion be given to the Account Office to enable it to clear off these and other arrears. Registers of department 1 and private works are up to date and in order. Under Private Works Drainage a sum of Rs. 17,714-14-3 has been outstanding since 1899. Steps should be taken to adjust it at an early date. All the Registers (Nos. 9 to 14) do not bear the initials of a responsible officer in token of their having been examined by him. The items carried forward from previous Registers do not appear to have been checked by any one nor the total of the balances initialled by the Chief or Deputy Accountant.

In the general audit and loan section "Tabulation Books" are mentioned to record the charges as they come forward. The entries at the top are opened according to the Budget heads under which the grants are entered. These entries do not appear to have been checked by any one as no initials of any supervising officer are to be seen. The establishment contingent, &c., charges are all recorded in these books, which appear to be a confused mass of figures especially those of the Health Department in which the totals are entered first and then the detailed heads. Books, in our opinion require a radical change, the establishment and contingent charges being separated. For establishment Audit, separate registers should be maintained sufficient to last for 4 years, while for the audit of contingent charges the form of the Registers should be altered and each page set apart for one Budget grant. The total grant for the detail and minor and major heads can safely be watched through the subsidiary Ledgers by a slight transformation in them. By an arrangement similar to the one described above the work of the Account Office will be much reduced.

It was resolved to forward the auditors' report to the Commissioner with a request that he should be so good as to obtain and submit to the Committee with his own remarks, the remarks of the Chief Accountant on the report.

The Committee then adjourned.

STANDARD TIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Thanks be to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, who by a slight majority have placed Bombay in the unenviable position of being dubbed not "Bombay the Beautiful," but "Bombay the Benighted!" Every presidency and provincial town in India sensibly accepted the adoption of Standard time for uniformity's sake, but it was left to Bombay "Urbs prima in Indis"—through the Bombay Chamber of Commerce as its mouth-piece—to reject the proposal of the Government of India, who very considerately left the matter entirely to the choice of the people. The inconvenience is, to say the least of it, most annoying and is keenly felt, when travelling by railway or when sending a telegram. But one would like to know, if there is no other body in Bombay, besides the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to represent the views of the public: if there is, then some immediate action should be taken, and a meeting held under the Sheriff of Bombay. It is much to be regretted that the Chamber of Commerce should have placed themselves in such an awkward position, and to get out of it, soon as possible, it should convene another special meeting to reconsider the question, in which case there will be no need for the Sheriff of Bombay to convene a meeting. But there is not the slightest doubt that Bombay will, with other large towns and cities enjoy the Standard time introduced by Government.—Yours, &c.

SPECTATOR.

CAPTAIN BOUGOIN.

M. Andre Cheradame stands up for Captain Bougoin; who has been condemned to ten years of hard labour as a spy in Japan:—"I had the honor in 1892-93, of serving as a soldier under the orders of Captain Bougoin, in the first Company of the first battalion of the 104th Regimet of the line in the Reiolly barracks. I met again my former Captain in August 1903 at Dzouchi a little Nippon village on the shore of the sea near Kamakura. I am convinced of his perfect loyalty, it is therefore my duty to protest against the sentence of ten years' hard labour which has been passed on Captain Bougoin by the Japanese who found him guilty of "espionnage." The reasons for this sentence which have reached us clearly prove only one fact: that Captain Bougoin was doing his work as the correspondent of European papers, Granted the absolute integrity of the Captain, and the sentiments of sympathy with Japan, which I have always heard him express, it is extremely sad for those who knew Captain Bougoin to have to state that the judges at Tokio would not admit the immense difference there is between the duty of a correspondent of a newspaper and the task of a spy. As Captain Bougoin has suffered for many years from a serious lung malady, his sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment, if it is put in force, will be equivalent to a sentence of death. The French Government should strain every nerve to obtain justice for a Frenchman who is the victim of circumstances.

Rheumatism

If your muscles are sore, bones ache, joints feel stiff, and if pains dart through your body, it is probably rheumatism. Purify your blood, get out all the rheumatism poison—no need of your suffering in this way.

We have the following letter from Mr. R. J. Kowald, of Mannum, So. Australia. Mr. Kowald also sends his photograph.

"I suffered greatly with rheumatism, which laid me up for a long time. I tried a great many medicines, but they were of little or no use. A friend who had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla induced me to try it. I thought it would be just like all the other medicines. But there was a great and pleasant surprise in store for me, for after taking one bottle I was better. The swelling began to go down, the pains began to leave me, and I felt better in every way. After taking only five bottles I was completely cured. While I was taking the Sarsaparilla I also took Ayer's Pills to keep my bowels in good condition."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayers."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.
The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
188 Pages, cloth board covers, illustrated.
215,000 copies issued.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION

Animals

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Birds; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

THE ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK.
RUBBING EASES PAIN.

Massage

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

THE CELEBRATED.
"LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES.

Rs. 25.
WITH SOLID LEATHER SLING CASE.

These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx," is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4⅛ inches by 2¾ inches.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
OFFICES IN THE EAST.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS AND RANGOON.
Price, List of Scientific Instruments free on application

ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1. Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, Limited.
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & MILL GEARING
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST HOME
WE RECOMMEND THE
AUTOMATIC KNITTER

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES.

Some little time ago a lecture on the above subject was delivered before one of the technical societies of Russia, and some of the points raised are possessed of considerable interest. Attention was drawn to the somewhat important changes which had taken place in the industry of Russia of late years. Some ten years ago, an immense impetus was given to Russian industry: an impetus in many ways natural and rational. The financial state of the people had improved through many years of peace, and money circulated freely. The fixing of customs tariffs extending over a number of years also tended to improve and consolidate matters as did the stability of the exchange of the rouble. Both home and foreign money was, under such circumstances, easily available for the industry. Old factories were materially extended and numerous new concerns were started, many of which had for their object the manufacture of articles which had hitherto been imported. It would be useless to deny that this movement in Russian industries soon developed into a promoting fever, with the usual results that undertakings were boomed and shares palmed off for the sole benefit of the financiers. Of the many mistakes of calculation when starting new works, one of the most frequent was the insufficiency of working capital, resulting from costs generally being put too low, whereby such undertakings were handicapped from the outset. Another unfavourable circumstance was the inability of demand or consumption to keep pace with the increased supply; which fact tended to lower the prices, and to make impossible for the works to carry their output to the calculated total. The outcome of all these unfavourable conditions was a rapid decline of the value of industrial shares, and an almost complete holding aloof by capitalists; a number of failures of both new and old works ultimately re-resulting. In the beginning of the year 1903 a general improvement seemed to spring up, which lasted during the whole of the year, and gave rise to hopes of enduring prosperity and complete recovery of Russian industries. The war, however, shattered all such hopes. A great war always produces a strong demand for war material in the broad sense of the word: arms ammunition ships, railway material, and what thereto appertains, clothing, provisions &c; all of which have to be delivered at short notice and in large quantities. In consequence, the works which the Government entrusts with such contracts become very busy; but whether this pressure of work materially benefits them is another question. It should be remembered that exceptional conditions generally go with contracts arising out of such exceptional circumstances. The shortness of time at the disposal of the works often necessitates the extension of plant and the erection of new buildings, and the pressure for delivery often compels works to obtain such plant from abroad which again means such heavy costs, that the profits on the contracts cannot, as a rule, cover them; in other words, after the completion of the contract the works often find themselves burdened with plant for which they have no further use, and which represents dead capital. Another bad effect of the war is that large districts as Siberia and the Far East, are closed, both for the selling of manufactured goods and the purchase of raw materials. The stoppage of building and equipping or extending factories materially affects such works, which go in for this trade. Then there is a marked depreciation in the value of works and shares; and although the list of baneful effects of the war has already become a fairly long one, and comprises the more essential factors it does not by any means exhaust i .

THE AUSTRALIAN MEAT TRADE.

Within the last few years beef and mutton have become staple articles of Australian export, yet it is not so very long ago when such a result was deemed impossible, at any rate so far as shipments of fresh meat were concerned. For a considerable period the over-sea consignments consisted of tinned meats for which there would have been a larger demand had the tins presented a more attractive appearance and been of smaller size. With the establishment of regular and speedy steam communication between Europe and Australia, accompanied by the necessary provision of cold-storage accommodation, the Australian meat export trade became rapidly developed, the quantity shipped in 1903 being 102 925 879 lbs., value £1 402 993. Two years previously, in 1901 the quantity was 189,253,239lbs value £1,959 455, the drought being responsible for the shortage in 1903 which is disappearing during the present year. The whole of the shipments are made from Victoria, New Wales, South Australia, and Queensland, the latter State furnishing most of the beef, which is of first-class quality, by reason of the abundance of rich pasturage available. In 1903-4, there were 2 481,717 head of cattle in Queensland, against 4,022,978 head in the other States. There are extensive areas of luxuriant grazing country in the Kimberley district in Western Australia, also in the northern territory, but in the latter the rapidity with which the ground becomes covered with dense scrub constitutes a source of difficulty. In the number of sheep New South Wales leads the way with 28,656 501, Victoria following with 8,774,731 Queensland with 8,392,044, South Australia with 5 350,258, Western Australia with 2 600,633 and Tasmanian with 1 597 053 forming a total of 55,371,220. In 1891 the number was 106 421,168, the decrease being a result of the great drought which was not however, an unmitigated calamity because when the number of sheep is unduly large the quality of both meat and wool must necessarily be inferior. With fewer sheep and abundance of feed the conditions become reversed. At the present time the great object of Australian pastoralists is to secure quality in preference to quantity. In 1904-5 there was a considerable increase in the number of sheep, and it is anticipated that within the next few years the figures of 1891 will be approached unless pastoralists, profiting by the experiences of recent years, refrain from overstocking. The importance of the pastoral industry is recognised in all the states and in New South Wales the land laws are being amended with a view of stimulating pastoral as well as agricultural production. The work of meat slaughtering and preserving is conducted on an extensive scale. In New South Wales the capacity of the boiling-down works is stated at 653 900 head of cattle or 16 965 000 sheep; of chilling works, 488,500 head of cattle or 3,422,800 sheep; of freezing works, 75,500 head of cattle, or 3 150,000 sheep; and of preserving works 183 000 head of cattle, or 6,545,000 sheep; representing a total of 1,400 900 head of cattle, or 29 982,809 sheep. The number of carcases treated in refrigerating works during 1903 was 3 006 cattle and 299,131 sheep and in meat preserving works 7,794 cattle and 188 248 sheep. In Queensland there were 16 boiling-down, freezing and other works in which, during 1903, 922 cattle and 110 sheep were boiled down 108 343 cattle and 102 007 sheep killed for freezing and 16,409 cattle and 13 309 sheep killed for preserving, the total output being 66,483,364, lbs. frozen beef, 4,906,991 lbs frozen mutton, 9,773 112 lbs. preserved beef, and 498,416 lbs. preserved mutton. In Victoria there were 14 freezing, &c., establishments, the united output in 1903 including 294,906 frozen sheep, 7 237 cwt. frozen mutton, 1,424 frozen cattle, and 7,237 cwt. preserved mutton. The meats are exported in four different forms—fresh frozen, chilled, and smoked. The trade in fresh meat is almost wholly Inter-State. Respecting the relative merits of chilled and frozen meats, there exists considerable difference of opinion, but as a matter of fact frozen meat constitutes the bulk of the over-sea exports, chiefly to Europe and South Africa, being greatly appreciated in the latter country, where it commands a ready sale in preference to that from elsewhere. The exports of Australian preserved meats in 1903 totalled 11,009 277 lbs., value £198,802. Considerable quantities of salted meats are also exported, chiefly to South Africa and the Philippines. There is likewise a large and increasing trade in rabbits, hares &c., the quantities exported in 1903 being—New, 787,574 pairs; South Australia, 119,362 pairs; Victoria, 3,501,511 pairs. In 1904 the Victorian exports were about the same as in 1903. It is officially stated that the rabbits are steadily increasing in numbers in Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, and in the two former States they constitute a prolific source of difficulty to pastoralists. Their fecundity is truly remarkable.

A single pair of rabbits, if left undisturbed will, all things being favourable, have augmented their numbers to four and a half millions in four years.

We mentioned a week or two ago, says the "Pioneer" that the Russians had recently opened a railway from Kazvin to Hamadan in North-Western Persia, 180 miles; and attention was drawn to the importance of such a line, as Kazvin is at the crossing-place of the trade-routes from Resht and Tabriz to Teheran. It seemed strange that, in spite of the enormous expenditure on the war, Russia could have found the funds for this railway; but the statement was based on a telegram from Persia published in St. Petersburg. We now learn that this story of railway enterprise is untrue. The Russians have built a good road between Kazvin and Hamadan along which the rails may hereafter be laid; but the only means of rapid locomotion so far are a few motors. It is the placing of these on the route that has doubtless given rise to reports of a railway having been built, for to the Persians of the interior locomotives and motor-cars are equally new and equally mysterious.

THE AMERICAN EQUITABLE.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States is one of the biggest life offices in the world, writes William Schooling in the "Westminster." It is also proved by the report of the Insurance Department of the State of New York to be one of the worst—perhaps the worst—managed life assurance companies which ever existed. The officials are shown to have made enormous sums for themselves at the expense of the society of which they were directors and trustees.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

H. B. Hyde, the founder of the society, formed three safe deposit companies, to which he leased valuable portions of buildings owned by the Equitable. For all practical purposes these safe deposit companies got their premises rent free, the insurance company lost heavily, and Mr. Hyde and his friends who formed the safe deposit companies received enormous dividends. In the case of the Missouri Safe Deposit Company, which was capitalised at 200,000dols., the Equitable Society received for rent in eight years 3 900dols., paid for alterations and repairs, &c., 33 000dols., and was then compelled by Mr. J. H. Hyde, vice-president of the Equitable, to buy his stock in the Missouri Safe Deposit Company for 352,000dols.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.

Another company formed by the officials of the Equitable was the Equitable Trust Company. Owing to the money of the Equitable Life Office being available for its purpose it made large profits and in January, 1902 its capital was increased, existing shareholders having the right to purchase shares at the rate of 50dols. per share. Young Mr. Hyde arranged that the Equitable should not buy 1,670 shares to which it was entitled at this price, and bought them himself. A year later he arranged that the Equitable Society should buy 10,533 shares at 500dols. per share. Owing to depreciation in value the society lost 116dols. per share on those which Mr. Hyde decreed it must buy, and he made a profit of 233dols. per share on those which he purchased after refusing to buy them for the Equitable.

SYNDICATE TRANSACTIONS.

Then a syndicate was formed, consisting of "James H. Hyde and associates." They acquired options on many millions of dollars of stocks and bonds which they made the Equitable purchase. Out of these transactions, President J. W. Alexander made a profit of 63 31dols. Vice-President J. H. Hyde made a similar amount; two other officials each made a profit of 14 420dols; these two gentlemen were respectively the financial manager and the fourth vice-president of the Equitable, Four other directors of the Equitable made a profit of 11,438 dols., and companies founded by these officials made a profit of 18,366dols.

SALARIES.

For such services as these the president and vice-presidents were highly remunerated. At the age of twenty-four, Mr. Hyde finding himself the owner of the majority of the Equitable share-capital, gave himself a salary of 30,000dols. a year. Two years later he assessed his value to the society at 75,000dols. a year. In the following year, 1902, he said his salary was to be 100 000dols. a year. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and another man were appointed a sub-committee to consider the matter, and in a report that raises one's gorge (no politer expression fits the case) recommended that Hyde should have an increase of 25,000dols. and that President Alexander should have a similar increase, because it would not do to pay the vice-president more than the president.

The present and the four vice-presidents received between them 320,000dols. a year, an average of about £13 000 sterling each. All these men, especially Hyde Alexander, and McIntyre, were receiving enormous illegitimate profits in addition at the expense of the society.

Because Henry B. Hyde the founder of the society made enormous profits out of subsidiary companies at the expense of the Equitable, and left a very large estate at his death his widow was granted a pension of 25 000dols. a year.

DUMMY DIRECTORS AND COMMITTEES.

The great majority of the fifty-two directors of the Equitable were dummies appointed by Hyde. To each of them five shares were transferred and a re-assignment in blank immediately given, accompanied by an order that the dividends on the stock should be paid to Mr. Hyde.

The Executive Committee and the Finance Committee are identical, except that the senior partner in Kuhn, Loeb, and Co. was a member of the Finance, but not of the Executive Committee. This firm has sold the Equitable securities to the value of about 50,000,000dols. since the beginning of 1900.

This is only a scanty outline of the kind of thing which has been going on in the Equitable Society for years past. Numerous other transactions of a similar character are revealed and the report of the Insurance Department of New York makes it abundantly clear that the officials and the directors of the Equitable have been using the enormous funds of the society for their own personal gain.

STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS.

The report of Superintendent Hendricks is a scathing satire upon his own department; he has made numerous official examinations of the Equitable and reported that everything was satisfactory. Wall Street knew, and everyone acquainted with insurance matters knew, that the chief officials of the Equitable were making huge fortunes at the expense of the society; but the remedy is not obvious. The president and vice-presidents have handed in their resignations which may or may not be finally accepted. The policy-holders have been given the nominal power to elect the majority of the directors, and this may or may not be of any value to them. The Frick Committee of Directors quite rightly attributed this laxity of management and this self-seeking by officials to the Tontine Bonus System, which renders a check upon the working of the society impossible, and the Tontine System may or may not be abolished.

In the meantime policy-holders may be assured that however small their bonuses may be the face value of their policies is sure to be paid.

JAPANESE OFFICER'S BATTLEFIELD STORIES.

The "Times" publishes the translation of a letter addressed by a Japanese lieutenant to his brother in England. Therein are described incidents of the great battle near Mukden. The lieutenant says "The 6th, the hottest and worst, bloodiest and most savage, of the whole series of the Mukden battles. . . . Attacks and counter-attacks succeeded each other like the figures on a fairy lantern. We fought with rifles, we fought with bayonets then with grenades, and with shovels and picks, and even with fists. Why, it's no more nor less than a gigantic street brawl. . . . Once when I whistled to the buglers and the charge was sounded, just barely forty out of a battalion of skirmishers leaped to their feet, and the rest remained still—no cowards, but dead men—dead at their posts."

The lieutenant proceeds:—What an ugly goddess is the goddess of war! Among the wounded Russians upon the field was a boy of barely sixteen or seventeen, a drummer boy shot through both legs. He held a rosary in his hand praying. Covering him up with blankets and coats taken from the Russian dead. I was just walking away when he cried out after me. A moment, officer, a moment. Kind officer, I have something to give you—this book. It was given to me by my father when I was leaving home for the front. I have nothing more valuable to offer you Sir. It is the most precious thing I possess. And he kissed my hand repeatedly crying bitterly. I accepted the book and without a word turned away to find another sufferer. I would not have broken down for a colonelcy before those bearers and my own men.

THE HUNT FOR ARMADA TREASURE.

The submerged hulk of one of the ships of the Spanish Armada in Tobermory Bay, Island of Mull, is now being searched by divers. She is supposed to have had on board a vast amount of gold.

Several attempts have been made to recover the lost treasure. One was made in 1683 by Sacheveral, Governor of Man, who fitted up diving bells and tried them with success at the depth of ten fathoms. The report of the country goes that he got up and recovered much treasure. Another attempt was made in 1740 by Sir Archibald Grant and Captain Rose to weigh her by means of divers and machinery. This attempt was unsuccessful but some guns were got up. In 1903, Captain William Barns, of Glasgow, under a contract with the Duke of Argyll brought up thirty-three large Spanish silver coins called "pieces of eight," of the reign of Philip II., and a number of other Spanish coins together with many miscellaneous articles, and a quantity of human bones. The relics fetched high prices. It is believed that millions' worth of treasure still remains.

The approximate value of the gold yield of the whole Australian Commonwealth for the half-year ending June 30, was £7,455,000.

A St. Petersburg message states that the Government inquiry into the systematic leakage which has been going on for a long time past both in the naval and military forces has resulted in appalling disclosures. The actual robberies exceed in amount fourteen million roubles.

THE SAVING OF HARROW.

Dr. Wood of Harrow, is the "celebrity" in this week's "World" and some interesting statements are reported in the interview with the well-known Headmaster. Dr. Wood told how he had raised the alarm at the Old Boys' dinner as to the approach of London which threatened to surround Harrow with "bricks and mortar and smoky chimneys" Leading his visitor to the balcony, Dr. Wood pointed away in the distance to a tall chimney of the electric power station of the Metropolitan Railway:

See, that ugly giant was the thing that scared us. Already on the other side London has crept near to us, and unless some great effort were made to check its onward march the Hill itself would be spoilt and artisans' cottages and factory chimneys would close us in. That would be the end of Harrow! No parents would send their boys to a place where they could not get fresh air and plenty of elbow-room. Well when I spoke of these things to the Old Harrovians they asked How much do you want? and I said Seventy five thousand pounds. It was a large sum, but, as everybody knows the appeal was not made in vain. The seventy-five thousand pounds was given, and the Hill has been saved! Harrow still takes its old place in the Empire. At the present time Old Harrovians are scattered the whole world over giving their brains and their blood in the Empire's service; Do you want proof of this? said Dr. Wood. It was given in the late South African war, when fifty-seven Harrovians laid down young lives for the honour of the flag. . . . It was a terrible time for Harrow. It was a time of suffering for the whole nation; but of course, so many losses from one school hit our boys very hard. You see, some of these young men had so recently left the school eleven, they had so recently been among us as comrades. But their blood was not spilt in vain, added Dr. Wood. It is a great tradition and a great example. But Harrow not only gives its youth to the Empire, the Empire sends her sons to Harrow. There are boys at the school now who have come from India, Australia South Africa, Canada, and Egypt. Even America and the Continent are represented. The nephew of President Roosevelt has recently left us, and the nephew of the Khedive was with us for a time, while in my own house now I have the nephew of the Gaekwar of Baroda. One of our boys comes from Constantinople, another from Bucharest, another from Vienna; and, as an instance of the way in which distance has been destroyed by modern methods of travel, it is somewhat remarkable to think that each of these boys goes home during the holidays.' As illustrating the annihilation of time and space by the motorcar, Dr. Wood told of the arrival one night of the Comte d'Agoult from Switzerland, bringing his boy to school. "We have come straight through from Switzerland" said the Comte d'Agoult in an easy manner. We left home yesterday, spent the night in Paris crossed over this morning, and here we are. There is my boy, and there's his baggage! Lord Roberts's remarks in the House of Lords clearly do not apply to Harrow: Yesterday, said Dr. Wood, I spoke a few words on the subject of the rifle range, pointing out to the boys that one day they may be called upon to defend the Empire, and that it would be well for them, while they had the opportunity, to learn how to shoot straight. In this way I encourage them to buck up. I believe ours was the first school to insist on every boy passing a shooting test, and our rifle range is, in my opinion, an admirable institution. The boys are beginning to be keen. Dr. Wood believes that Harrow schoolboys now realise the importance of learning how to handle a rifle, and among them are some good shots.

PROFESSOR BURROWS AND MAGDALEN HALL.

The late Professor Montagu Burrows, who took one of the old "double-firsts," was one of the most distinguished alumni of forgotten Magdalen Hall. Before the "unattached" were known this was the sole refuge for elderly gentlemen with a pathetic craving for erudition, of whom the poet sang:

He was fifty-three
When he took his degree
Which is youngish for Magdalen Hall.

Some of these patriarchs were as slow-witted as Strepsiades in the "Clouds," and their little sons would come running out of the schools without the coveted blue slip of paper, and exclaim, Oh, mother mother, father, is ploughed again!' Hertford College which now represents Magdalen Hall, still retains this laudable veneration for grey hairs, and is the only foundation in Oxford that has no age-limit for scholarships. A formidable rival in "opsimathy," who came to Oxford almost at the same time as Professor Burrows, was John Obadiah Westwood the first occupant of the Chair of Zoology. As Westwood, was of Nonconformist origin, with an uncanny penchant for beetles, he was regarded suspiciously by his brother professors until they were reminded by Michel, the Public Orator that their new colleague was not sectarian but insectarian, Obadiah, as he was affectionately termed, had no aspirates, and once asked Mansel who was St. Bee. Mansel, at that time a Fellow of St. John's and a famous wit, remembering poor Westwood's weakness, wickedly replied that St. Bee was nearly related to St. 'Ives.—"Westminster."

SCOTLAND'S NATIONAL BEVERAGE AT WORK.

On a recent Fair Saturday at Greenock and Port-Glasgow, all the public-houses in the two towns were compulsorily closed under the new Licensing Act. As a result of this prohibition there was a great rush of holiday-makers to Gourock, farther down the Clyde, and the scenes of drunkenness that were to be witnessed there seem to have almost baffled description. We quote from the "Glasgow Herald." The publicans had men stationed at the doors regulating the traffic. This apparently had little effect in stemming the tide, for men and women in various stages of intoxication were soon observed staggering about the streets. At three o'clock the public-houses in Shore-street were closed, and about nine o'clock at night the licence-holders in the other parts of the town were forced to shut their premises. Early in the afternoon the police-cells were full, and the police decided to allow drunks to sleep off their debauch where they had fallen. The effect of this was seen particularly in Shore-street, the green there being black with recumbent figures of intoxicated men. Many drunks also sprawled along the sea front at Ashton. There was considerable fighting men having the clothing well nigh torn off them, and women also taking part in disgraceful brawls. What have the "squabbling Churches" to say to scenes like these?—asks a home moralist.

BRIGHTON'S NEW MOTOR-TRACK.

Brighton will soon become the motorist's Mecca for it now possesses the finest motor-track in the world. The position of this alone would cause it to be remarkable, for it stretches for a mile and a half along the sea-front. The parade forms a magnificent grand stand, and spectators will be able to see the race from start to finish. The track is 80ft. broad, and is laid with 'Tarmac.' Made from red-hot iron-slag, treated with tar and creosote, it takes a week to cool and then forms a perfectly hard surface upon which it is impossible to raise any dust.

At the inaugural festivities, it is pleasant to record, the Chief Constable of Brighton was a prominent figure. While expressing his complete sympathy with the motor movement, he expressed a hope that motorists who intended visiting Brighton during the forthcoming trials would show a kindly consideration, when driving in and about the town. The first motor week commences on July 18, and will last until the 22nd.—"Westminister."

BAMBOOS IN EUROPE.

"Country Life" refers to the well-known and very singular fact that, in the case of a great many kinds of bamboo, all plants of a certain species over the whole of Great Britain and Ireland, and a portion of northern Continental Europe, flower and forthwith die in the same year. Perhaps forthwith suggests too immediate a death. They are moribund for a year before actual demise. Even the smallest plant, as well as the biggest, shares in this epidemic of flowering and consequent death all over the indicated area. Last year it was the turn of the Simoni to flower, and these are now practically dead, and this year the Nigra, the blackstemmed kind, are all flowering, and will proceed to their death. Londoners may see this flowering in process at Holland House, at Kew, and elsewhere. Every bamboo of this variety is at the same crisis of its fate, and a resowing of their seed will be required if they are to be seen again in our gardens.

Sir F. Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, speaking in the Dominion House of Commons, announced the increase of the Militia to 6,000 men as a nucleus for an army of 100,000 men on a war footing. He also announced a grant to enable students in the universities to practice rifle-shooting. He said he favoured a scheme for every man in Canada, before he was twenty-one years of age, giving three annual trainings or their equivalent in the country.

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

It is of some interest now that our Fleet is the guest of Brittany, to remember that as early as 1060 the Lords, or Seigneurs of Brittany were allied by marriage to Walter Stewart, the first High Steward of Scotland. Later on Margory, or, as some call her Margaret, grand daughter of David I, of Scotland, married Conan, Duke of Brittany, whose daughter in turn married Geoffrey, son of Henry II. Again, about 1438, Elizabeth (or Isabel) daughter of James I. of Scotland, married, Frances, Duke of Brittany. It will thus be seen that the Royal line of Stewarts were closely allied to Brittany, and at one time were Seigneurs of Dol in Brittany.

Sheffield, where the King and Queen have been has always cherished a grateful memory of his Majesty's sympathy at the time of the great disaster which overtook the town during the flood of 1864. The King (then Prince of wales) authorised Mr. Robucky, M.P., to say he would head the subscription list towards the relief of the sufferers. The late Queen sent a cheque for £200 towards the fund.

The formation of the Baptists as a separate community in England took place in 1633. The pastor of the first Baptist flock was a Mr. Spilsbury, of whom nothing is known. After 1649 their numbers rapidly increased, especially in Cromwell's army. In 1654 Vavasour Powell (once a clergyman of the Church of England) rebaptised some 20,000 converts in Welas, and no less than 30 Baptists crept (under the pseudo-Episcopal authority of Cromwell's Triers) into certain Church of England livings, enjoyed their tithes and parsonages, and were not extruded till the Restoration.

Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII, King Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth were all baptized by immersion. The first instance of pouring being allowed in public baptism is in the first Prayer Book of Edward VI., which says, "And if the child be weak, it shall suffice to pour water upon it." It is curious that what in the English Church was the exception became the rule.

A discovery of documents which has taken place in Venice identifies Othello, the protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy, with one Nicolas Querini, son of Francesco, while Desdemona was the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families, and were (says the "Telegraph's" correspondent) related to each other. If this were the case, one naturally inquires how Nicolas became a Moor.

The Motor Volunteer Corps, which already has no fewer than six majors, nineteen captains, nineteen lieutenants, and an adjutant, is sighing after the state of felicity enjoyed by the Haitian army, which is composed entirely of generals. The reconstruction of the corps is proposed, and no rank lower than that of sergeant is contemplated. Privates will be altogether banned.

St. Helena is a moribund colony according to the report of the Governor. It has a cable station and a garrison, but that is all. Only three British warships called in during last year. Considering the proximity of St. Helena to the West African coast, and the splendid climate of the island, the Governor wonders that it is not used as a sanatorium by the Navy.

Judge Willis was the recipient of an embarrassing salutation at the meeting of the Baptist World's Congress this week. A delegate from France, who was very warmly welcomed, declared he was so happy that he could kiss every man he met. The judge, who presided, gave him the right hand of fellowship, but the enthusiastic Frenchman suited his action to his words, and imprinted a kiss on the judge's lips.

On the eve of the retirement of Mr. Ellips H. Roberts from the office of United States Treasurer there was a count of the money and securities for the safe-keeping of which he was responsible. Sixty men were engaged in the operation at Washington. The weight of the coins in the thirteen cash vaults was about 5000 tons and the total of the coin, bill and bonds was said to be about £230,563 745.

The name of Mrs. Carrie Nation the famous temperance advocate, was given by a woman found drunk in a New York street. It was not the culprit's real name of course but there was loud laughter in the court when it was called out. Carrie complained that a rude policeman woke her up while she was having a nap. A policeman who wakes up a lady who is sleeping on on a doorstep is no gentleman, said the magistrate. "Right," Carrie replied.

Mr. Mac Veagh has presented to the House of Commons a petition signed in Hindustani characters by upwards of six hundred natives of the Rajput State of Panna in Central India. At the end of each hundred signatures there is a note also in the natives language by a public notary, certifying that the contents of the petition have been explained to all the signatories. The zemindars who sign complained that the Maharajah has been banished, without trial, upon suspicion of having poisoned his uncle. They repudiate this charge as unfounded, and demand a trial for their exiled Prince, together with his reinstatement to his rightful position and revenues.

We have lately seen one quaint variation of the custom of christenning a new warship with a bottle of champtyne. Another was witnessed on Monday at the naval dock of Venice when the submarine boat Glauco was christened by a sinking a ring into the lagoon in accordance with ancient custom.

Some curious facts are disclosed in a Blue-book dealing with the revenue of the United Kingdom during the years 1904-5. Fines for slave-dealing brought us £41 16s. 10d. while conscience money came to £1632. Is it due to the bridge craze that the revenue on playing cards amounted to nearly a quarter of at million? The sweepings of the gold and silver rooms in the Mint realised £1178, while some of the properties left over from the Coronation were sold for 7 guineas. Nearly a dozen pensions on the civil lists of George IV. and William IV. are sill being paid.

Mrs. Way the fair markswoman of Johannesburg has arrived at Bisley. Her tent is red, white, and blue, and is surrounded by a deep border of flowers in profuse bloom. Mrs Way wears a costume of soft brown leather. Besides being an all-round sportswoman, she is an actress and elocutionist, and contemplates starting a theatrical company of her own in the near future.

A London undermined with tubes and electrical apparatus of all kinds has much to fear from storms. The bursting of a water main in Piccadilly-circus this week brought the curtain at Daly's Theatre down with a stately glide, and no sort of coaxing availed to get it up again. The performance had only been under way for about ten minutes, and the manager was compelled to inform the audience that the Two Little Michus could not go on, the explanation being that the bursting of the main had withdrawn the hydraulic pressure by which the heavy iron curtain was worked. An equally curious result of the storm was seen at Tiverton, where a trout was caught in the street, having evidently been washed down from one of the hill streams.

Many famous men have persisted in living after the announcement of their death and an account of their career have appeared in the newspapers. But an equally curious state of affairs prevails in Germany. The "Staatsanzeiger" (the official gazette) records the appointment of Dr. Wilhelm Kalker as a member of the Imperial Sanitary Council. Dr. Kalker has been dead for three years.

The advantages of motor-traction are beginning to be appreciated in South Africa. In the upper part of the Transkei (Kaffirland) a service of motor cycles has recently been established, ridden by natives to carry the mails from Mount Frere to the outlying stations, and so on to Kokstadt, a distance of seventy miles.

The great agricultural exhibition which is being held in Munich this summer is one of the most representative shows which has ever been organized in Germany. The most up-to-date inventions and machinery are to be seen in every department, and quite one of the most interesting has its place among the veterinary exhibits, where equine health and comfort are lavishly catered for by a well-known Berlin firm. Here your horse can have his coat brushed by electricity! This is done by means of an enclosed revolving brush on the same system as the patent sweepers used for carpets. It is, however, worked by an electric current and thoroughly cleanses the animal's coat of all dust and dirt in less than a quarter of the time employed in the old method.

General Oyama is reported to have been the recipient of a unique gift from a European admirer, whose name and nationality do, however, not transpire. It is an old gun, which the donor avers belonged to and was used by Napoleon the First, and has since been treasured as an heirloom in this gentleman's family. "Napoleon," says the letter accompanying the gift, "set all upon the destruction of Russia, yet got no further than Moscow; you and your forces, however, have done the trick and known how to cut the Bear's claws once and for all. To you, therefore, by right belongs this weapon, whose erstwhile possessor would indeed have rejoiced had he been able to witness the victories you have gained in the present day."

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism. Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT.

"Having received such perfect benefit and relief "from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am "writing "this to request you to send me samples of the same, "as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered "a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least "three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, "Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN RHEUMATISM.

"From the benefits I have derived from Bishop's "Varalettes I shall take them all my days. I "shall not only go on taking them, but I consider it a pleasureable duty to bring them under the notice of "anyone I find suffering from rheumatism.—J. McGOWN, 31, Back "Piccadilly, Manchester."

One of the principal advantages of Bishop's Varalettes is the fact that wherever you are and whatever you are doing you can continue your treatment. There is no dose of evil-tasting medicine to be swallowed down, but you have simply to add one of Bishop's Varalettes to your drink, whatever it may be, three times a day, and as far as the palate is concerned you will notice no difference, but you will shortly find the difference in the alleviation of your symptoms and their eventual cessation Bishop's Varalettes (Registered) are supplied in vials at 2/-, by all Chemists and Drug Stores. ALFRED BISHOP, Limited, Spelman Street, Mile End, New Town, London

LIPTON'S
TEAS

PERFECT FLAVOUR, GREAT STRENGTH,
are the
MOST ECONOMICAL in the WORLD
and give
UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.
Do not be persuaded into buying other Teas,
which are represented as "Just as Good."
NONE are so GOOD as

LIPTON'S TEAS

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

This delicious and highly nutritive food contains a far larger proportion of Flesh-forming and Strength-sustaining elements than ordinary new full-cream milk. Easy of digestion and assimilation, it imparts new life and vigour to persons of delicate constitution, and yet is, in itself,

A PERFECT FOOD

for the strong and healthy. It is invaluable in hot climates, and may be used as a beverage with marked advantage instead of tea, coffee or cocoa.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.
Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

PURELY PERSONAL.

If the report be true (writes my Russian correspondent) that Monsieur Witte has been selected by the Tsar as one of the plenipotentiaries at the forthcoming Peace Conference, then those who are in favour of peace in Russia to-day may rest assured that there will be one representative at least who will thoroughly endorse all their wishes in that direction, for all along Monsieur Witte has raised his voice against the folly of the present war, and had he been in power eighteen months ago it is almost superficial to say that, in all probability, there would have been no war at all. Looking back through a long vista of past years, it is interesting to recall that, like most self-made men, Witte had to wage a bitter war against fate before he was able to attain the position of Russian Minister of Finance. Some forty-five years ago, M. Witte was an obscure engineer, only too glad to find a temporary engagement as under station-master at Kiew, during one of the employee's absence. He was then as he is now, a big burly man of a morose nature, which reflected itself in his powerful though gloomy countenance. Poor and precarious though his position was, he had some years previous married a beautiful young Jewess, and either owing to the hostility against the Hebrew race—which is one of the most insuperable traits in the Russian character—or to the fact that M. Witte's taciturnity inspired fear among his own townspeople, his house was universally avoided by the inhabitants of Kiew.

Few cared to associate with the man who was destined a few years later to hold one of the proudest positions in the Russian Government. No one felt this more than M. Witte himself; but true to his nature he refused to solicit the friendship that was denied him, even by his inferiors. But his day was near. The Russo-Turkish war broke out, and daily long trains filled with soldiers destined for the front swept through Kiew station on their way south. One day M. Witte's foresight detected some slight mistake in one of the Government arrangements regarding the transport of soldiers to the seat of war, and in order to prevent a catastrophe, he took it upon himself to stop the train. Kiew looked on in horror. Exile was the penalty meted out to any man who dared, under the circumstances, countermand one of the Tsar's orders. And, indeed, for some time it appeared that Kiew's prophecy would come true, for Witte was removed from his post and thrown into prison, where he lay for months before being brought to trial. But in the meantime the Tsar had become interested in the audacious stationmaster, and when at last he was brought to judgment, instead of being sent to Siberia, he was fully exonerated and given an important position in St. Petersburg. Then the uphill-work commenced. Never satisfied with the honours meted out to him, Witte strove to rise yet higher. He soon enjoyed the Emperor's compelete confidence, and that alone was enough to raise enemies all round him. On the ground that M. Witte's beautiful wife is a Jewess, she has been excluded from the Court. His only daughter, who is one of the beauties of the Russian capital, was married to Prince Narishkin.

Lady Grenfell, with her little baby girl, who is Irish by birth is having quiet a novel experience this summer. She is at present staying with Lord Grenfell in the Headquarters Hut on the Curragh of Kildare, and there they entertained Prince and Princess Gustavus Adolphus, on their way to the coast after their honeymoon tour in the South of Ireland. Though the Curragh is at this season, a bustling military camp it is a charming place to reside in. A magnificent down six miles long by two broad, its verdure is not surpassed even in Ireland, and the turf is to-day what it was when St. Brigid pastured her flocks there whence it came to be known as "Brigid's pasture ground," the plough never being allowed to disturb its surface. The Curragh has advantages not to be found at Aldershot. Curragh means racecourse, and races have been held there since before the Christian era. King Edward learned soldiering at the Curragh, and lived the life of an ordinary officer while under going his training. As Prince of Wales he was visited at the Curragh by Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort.

One would need to be a native of Liverpool to understand the loss to the city caused by the death of Monsignor Nugent—"Father Nugent" as he always preferred to be called. A record of the life and labours of the philanthropic priest would tell a tale of social work and social uplifting which might well be calculated to take one's breath away. No degradation of slum life was too deep to deter Father Nugent from seeing if something could not be done to sweeten it. Men's clubs, women's clubs, girls' clubs, sprang up under his care in the most pestiferous spots of the city in which he spent his life. He believed in association and example as the most remedial of social efforts.

He recognised how useless it was to preach against the public-house to the man who had no home, but part of a tenement shelter unless you offered him some alternative of brightness. He saw that the factory girl and working boy could not be weaned from the rough play of the streets unless they found interest and amusement elsewhere; but, above all, he realised that it was in the children that hope and promise lay. His Boys' Refuge Homes have been among the most successful of such institutions and hundreds and hundreds of prosperous men in Canada can look back to the hour when the first step upward was taken, through having got a strong and kindly helping hand from Father Nugent. And the charity of this priest, as of all really good men knew neither sect nor station; to be one of the world's outcasts was the only claim needed to his help and sympathy. For this reason every appeal of his for funds for his good works was responded to as generously by those outside his Church as by those within. It is only two years ago that he put the crown on his long life of charity when he opened the House of Providence at Dingle—a home for unmarried mothers with their first child. It was a work of mercy which had always impressed him as of the most paramount importance, and every creed and class in Liverpool helped to advance the institution, which was the foundling of the priest's old age. Were there no other monument, this home would speak of the all-embracing charity the inexhaustible energy in well-doing, and the splendid achievement of the great and good priest whose death Liverpool mourns so sincerely and so profoundly.

There is rejoicing in the watering-town of Contrexeville at the present hour, and it is due (writes my Paris correspondent) to the visit of the Shah his Grand Vizier, and a large, imposing suite. His Majesty, who comes to take the waters, is attended by no less than five Contrexeville doctors, as well as his own physician. In the meanwhile, the Shah's life is simple, and so, too, are his amusements. He loves to be photographed, and he has been seized with a veritable passion for the gramaphone. Morning, noon, and night, the instrument plays him cake-walks, valses, marches, and he also delights in the voices of Melba, Yvette Guilbert, Sarah Berahardt, and Coquelin. Exercise he takes in the spacious park, where he listens to the strains of a special military band. The Persian Hymn is invariably struck up at his approach, and this little attention has so pleased, His Majesty that he has expressed his thanks to the bandsmen through the Grand Vizier. But the Royal visitor still displays but little respect for other people's property.

The other morning he came upon a kitten, that immediately charmed him. For a while the Shah played with the kitten, and at last he picked it up and presented it to the Grand Vizier with the instructions to take good care of it. Its owner, the wife of a gardener, ventured to protest. She loved the kitten, she could not part with it; but the Grand Vizier threw her a piece of gold, silenced her with an awful look, and walked off with the kitten under his arm. I have said that Contrexeville rejoices at the Shah's visit, but the rejoicing is not altogether disinterested. When last he took the waters there, he departed without discharging a number of heavy bills. The creditors after many applications, at last brought proceedings—but the courts professed themselves incompetent to judge the matter. To-day, they devoutly hope that His Majesty will make amends for his—forgetfulness.

Signor Caruso is the son of a Neapolitan engineer. When quite young he was more partial to music than he was to engineering, so his father turned him out, letting him follow your fancy, it will eventually bring you to grief but then you need not count on me. When Signor Caruso started on his term of military service he was asked his calling. Singer young Caruso replied, and was therefore noted as a dangerous character. A major in the regiment of musical tastes took him, however, under his wing, and in consequence the Italian tenor was enabled to pursue his musical studies, the sergeants of the corps observing when they saw him: "Leave him alone, he is the son of major." Signor Caruso now never sings for less than £100 a performance, a fact which must necessarily astound the Neapolitan engineer, if that stern parent is at present alive.

The Swiss have lately adopted a new rifle which is said to be an excellent weapon. Its calibre is ·295 or somewhat smaller than our own ·302, and the bullet is consequently a trifle lighter than that of the Lee-Enfield. This rifle is of the "straight pull" pattern and the breech-mechanism is strong yet simple. Some experimental shooting has been carried out with it on the Simla Rifle Club range. Its accuracy and ranging-power are said to have been exhaustively tested in Switzerland before its final adoption.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Aug. 2.

General rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and West Coast and in the South of Bombay and nearly general rain in Bengal. Local rain has occurred in the interior of Burma, Assam, Behar, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, the extreme East of the Central Provinces, and on the East Coast, and a few falls also in the Punjab, Hyderabad and the interior of South India. Cherrapoonjee reports 6 1/2 inches of rain, Mangalore 3 1/2 inches, Gorakhpur 3 inches, Diamond Island, Tezpur and Darjeeling 2 inches, and Chittagong, Narayanganj, Bogra, Ludhiana, Mercara and Nellore 1 1/2 inches. The temperature in East Rajputana and Central India is still largely above normal. The area influenced by the monsoon is practically unaltered. General rain is probable in Assam, North Bengal, and on the Burma Coast, and nearly general rain on the West Coast and South of Bombay. Local rain is likely in the interior of Burma, South Bengal, Behar, the United Provinces, and on the East Coast. Rain is also possible in the Submontane Districts, the Punjab Hyderabad, and the interior of South India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered ...	25	96	27	36	26	87	21	96
Wednesday 2nd, August ..	0	19	0	17	0	15	0	15
Total	26	15	27	53	27	02	22	06
Total fall to 2nd, Aug '04	31	80	33	29	33	25	25	74
Total fall to 2nd, Aug '03	00	00	51	76	51	32	51	51

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 2ND OF AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire 1st ...	29·442	WSW	5	97·0	82·9	83	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·501	E	19	95·3	85·2	86	......	0·00	— 0·13
Muscat 1st ...	29·508	SE	5	93·3	86·0	82	......	0·00	— 0·40
Aden 1st	29·559	SW	9	93·8	82·3	77	......	0·50	+ 0·44
Lahore	29·411	SE	3	100·9	84·3	65	......	3·90	— 4·52
Sirsa	29·484	W	2	103·3	86·1	66	......	2·70	— 3·50
Delhi	29·470	NNW	4	96·7	83·7	51	......	6·26	— 6·27
Agra	29·482	SW	6	98·5	85·9	48	......	4·90	— 9·31
Cawnpore......	29·496	Calm	2	99·4	80·8	78	0·02	8·28	— 7·52
Allahabad	29·508	Calm	3	88·6	77·1	91	0·10	12·51	— 6·85
Jhansi	29·532	WSW	6	100·3	84·2	61	......	6·94	—12·24
Jacobabad ...	29·420	SSE	5	106·9	83·6	63	......	0·46	— 0·97
Karachi	29·573	W	20	90·9	79·7	79	......	0·13	— 4·38
Jeypore......	29·581	W	8	100·2	80·1	65	......	0·77	—11·28
Ajmere......	29·696	W	19	95·9	78·5	72	......	2·03	— 8·62
Deesa......	29·638	SSW	18	91·1	77·0	80	......	17·97	+ 4·96
Ahmedabad..	29·664	SW	5	90·2	76·1	82	......	3·82	—16·21
Bhuj	29·634	NW	24	90·3	78·0	77	......	4·76	— 4·87
Jamnagar ...	29·632	WSW	23	92·0	78·2	71	0·01	6·12	— 9·85
Dwarka	29·655	SW	21	85·4	79·8	81	......	2·15	.....
Rajkot	29·680	W	18	90·9	75·7	76	......	14·83	— 4·01
Bhavnagar Para.	29·634	NW	17	95·6	80·5	75	......	10·40	+ 0·40
Veraval	29·707	WSW	16	82·6	79·3	88	......	6·27	— 0·42
Neemuch	29·660	WSW	17	85·5	73·2	76	......	4·28	—10·20
Indore	29·[illegible]74	W	13	85·6	72·1	75	......	20·16	+ 4·96
Saugor	29·581	W	12	89·4	74·6	74	......	6·33	—18·40
Jubbulpore ...	29·538	W	5	91·4	75·1	78	......	20·99	—10·28
Hoshangabad	29·602	SW	6	89·2	75·7	84	......	21·30	— 3·47
Khandwa......	29·670	WNW	3	87·7	74·6	72	......	19·19	+ 4·11
Raipur	29·569	WSW	7	91·6	76·9	80	......	17·7[illegible]	— 8·01
Nagpur	29·628	NW	13	93·7	77·1	70	......	20·98	— 3·01
Amraoti	29·661	WSW	12	90·2	73·5	82	......	11·32	— 5·93
Akola	29·689	WNW	16	90·0	73·3	75	0·02	9·87	— 6·47
Surat	29·69[illegible]	SW	10	87·6	78·6	87	......	16·95	—10·84
Malegaon......	29·721	C	8	82·4	72·0	92	0·08	6·77	— 2·85
Bombay	29·744	W	15	85·2	76·9	86	0·01	21·84	—24·96
Poona......	29·768	W	20	85·5	70·9	92	0·03	17·09	+ 5·01
Ahmednagar	29·776	C	10	88·4	69·6	89	0·09	6·07	— 2·01
Aurangabad..	29·705	W	20	86·3	71·2	8[illegible]	......	6·50	.....
Sholapur	29·754	WSW	12	88·7	73·0	72	......	5·41	— 3·39
Ratnagiri......	29·772	W	13	85·3	70·9	87	0·15	[illegible]	—31·10
Bijapur......	29·75[illegible]	[illegible]	16	88·	71·2	[illegible]	......	2·10	— 3·57
Belgaum	29·803	WNW	19	76·3	67·3	95	0·30	16·70	— 8·11
Mormugoa ...	29·787	N	17	85·5	76·9	94	0·10	43·01	—13·92
Karwar......	29·[illegible]2	SW	7	84·2	76·	79	0·16	48·9	—25·61
Mangalore ...	29·837	Calm	6	82·9	72·9	94	3·46	88·[illegible]8	+ 9·44
Calicut	29·845	Calm	6	81·7	74·2	92	0·41	63·74	— 2·29
Cochin	29·852	E	...	87·[illegible]	74·7	85	0·26	40·29	—11·04
Bangalore ...	29·839	WSW	12	81·2	61·8	85	......	4·7[illegible]	— 2·63
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·7[illegible]9	W	12	86·9	74·2	71	......	4·25	— 7·25
Masulipatam.	29·697	NW	12	86·	74·6	93	0·28	7·26	— 3·54
Bellary......	29·769	W	12	90·5	76·3	75	..	3·90	+ 0·41
Cuddapa	29·756	WNW	5	90·2	73·8	80	0·46	6·39	1·02
Madras......	29·727	SSW	5	87·0	73·5	77	0·11	3·43	— 3·11
Coimbatore...	29·825	SW	9	89·4	70·4	86	0·05	2·11	— 0·81
Trichinopoly.	29·7[illegible]3	W	7	98·1	75·4	74	0·04	1·8[illegible]	— 1·10
Nagapatam...	29·767	W	8	91·8	73·0	86	0·32	1·56	— 1·96
Colombo	29·837	SW	11	87·	78·5	89	......	5·6[illegible]	— 7·65

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·19 (19·04); G. T. H.=0·17 (28·10); St. G. H.=0·1[illegible] (25·68); C. P.=0·01 (21·81).

SUMMARY.

Presure has fallen briskly at Delhi, Cawnpore and Hoshangabad, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. It is in slight or moderate defect of normal in the Punjab, United Provinces and in Ceylon and in moderate to considerable excess elsewhere.

Winds are much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong in Lower Sind, Gujarat and over the Deccan.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature has been 5° to 8° in defect of normal at Masulipatam and Madras and 5° to 12° in excess in Rajputana, the Central Provinces and at Amraoti, Ahmednagar, Jhansi and Agra, and minimum 6° to 7° in excess at Agra and Jhansi. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast over a large area.

Rain.—20 stations report rain to-day, the heaviest fall recorded being 3·46 inches at Mangalore.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and local rain in the Madras Presidency and over the Deccan.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

HIGH COURT.—August 3.

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
At 11 A. M.
For Consent decree.

479 04—Sorabji and J—Vincent A S Pereira vs J V Fernandes and another—Daphtary and F

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice BATCHELOR.
For an exparte decree.

329-05—Mulla and M—Javervahoo widow vs Jamnabai widow—Mulji and D

For decree absolute.

455-04—Dikshit D and S—Haji Ebrahim Haji Sooman vs Narbadabai and another—Mulla and M

For taking evidence.

21-04—Little and Co—Bai Dahibai widow vs Soonderji Damji—Kanga and P part heard

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

476-04—Madhavji and K—Hardwarimul Shivandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—In person and Raghavaya and B

15-7-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Jacheria Haji Ebrahim vs Jan Mahomed Hubib—Meb and D

338-03—In person—Sidick Haji Hoosein vs Haji Cassum Joosub—Smetham B and N

263-05—Kanga and P—Balaram Ramkisson Morarcar vs Harilal Ramgopal a firm—Bicknell M and R

14-01—K B Mehta—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Thakersey Kheraj and another—Maganlal J and G

587-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahim Haji Hamed vs Moosa Haji Joonus Nooraai and others—Tyabji D and Co

15 95—Hiralal and D—Nowroji Framji Vakil vs Aimai—Cragie L and O

825—01—Unwalla and P—Hegerlie Sulbur and Co vs M Dawoodbhoy and Co—Captain and Co

77 01—Maganlal G and G—Mahomed Ahmed and another vs Pedro Salvadore Rodrigues—Daphtary and F

593 03—Payne and Co—Haji Ahmed Haji Abdool and others vs Heerji Morar Maganlal J and G

554-01—Unwalla and Co—Amirbai widow vs Sakinabai widow v—Kanga and P

230 05—Ardeser H D and Co—Chotalal Molchand and another vs Mulshanker Harirsani Bhot—Dikshit D and S

305-05—M B Chothia—Hormusji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jainbai widow and others—M J and M

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Judgment.

267-01—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Muttamud Dowlah Bahadur and another—Bicknell M and R and Raghavaya and B

For final decree.

93-01—Madhowji and K—Ruttonbai and another vs Jamnadas Prusnotam and others

For decree absolute.

16-05—Ardeser H D and Co—Nursey Kessowji vs Bhawanj Dharamsey—Tyabji D and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

701-01—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotam and another—Payne and Co part heard

Commercial Cause.

22? 05—Mulla and M—Rustumji Aadeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji—Tyabji D and Co

Long Cause.

857-01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Edulji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.

164-05—Wadia G and Co—Purshotam Ruttonsey vs Narrondas Ruttonsey Craigie L and O.

206 05—Sorabji and J Moosa Dawoodbhoy and another vs Noorbai widow and another Hiralal D and Mulla and M

226-03—Mulji and D—Tegbai widow vs Vejbai widow—Madhowji and K

253 05—Madhowji and K—Wallabhdas Govindji vs Tricumdas Rowjeeland another—Edgelow G & W

293-05—Hiralal D—Gangabai widow vs Jivibai widow—Thakurdas and Co

315-05—Dikshit D and S—Radhabai widow vs Sitaram Pandrang Kushnaji—Little and Co

136-05—Madhowjee and K Kalidas Vandrawandas vs Chaturbhuj Gordhundas—Ardeser H D and Co

302-05—M B Chothia Abdulla Haji Sooleman vs Mahomed Haji Sulleman

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Den of Airlie, 2270 tons, Captain J Cunning, will sail to day for Calcutta in ballast.

The steamer Caithness, 2222 tons, Captain W T Aitkinson sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Ula, 3426 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 22nd July with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1560 tons, Captain F De Lorne, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta 19th July with a cargo of coal.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacArthur, 2566 tons, Captain R E Peel, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 21st July, with a cargo of sugar and general and 20 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Hirst, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, Mr G E Wood, 11 others and 65 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Haidari s............	Lorne...........	Calcutta, July 19
	Clan MacArthur s	Peel	Mauritius, July 21
	Ula s..................	Livingstone..	Calcutta, July 22

DEPARTURES

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Queda s	Coope	Calcutta, &c
	Okara s..............	Henderson	Calcutta
	Benlomond s	Henderson ..	Antwerp, &c
	Caithness s..........	Aitkinson ...	Karachi

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Dumra, Hirst, for Persian Gulf
" Den of Airlie, Aitkinson, for Karachi

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Nerbudda, for Zanzibar, &c
" Tientsin, for China, &c

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies, arrived in London on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The P and O Co's steamer Arcadia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 31st ultimo.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclaren, arrived at London on the evening of the 31st ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay on the 15th July arrived at Naples on the 2nd August morning.

The German East Africa Line Steamer Somali arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay on the 2nd August via Lamu and Mombassa.

The Anchor Line steamer Bohemia, sailed from Suez homewards to-day.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST, 2.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—8 cases Indian condiments Ardeshir and Byramjee; 337 cwts

Kaffer s—400 cwts assafotida M J Jcombboy and Co

FOR HAVRE

Madagascar s—800 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 499 cwt mustardseed A H Abdool Carim and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Madagascar s—501 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton and 5000 cwt linseed J A Begbie and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Reichenfels s—1100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 198 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 1000 cwt oil cake K B Sajan; 110 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 80 cwt crushed bones M Jamall; 51 cwt gum G Sajpal; 2000 cwt Mowraseed J A Begbie and Co; 265 cwt wheat W and A Graham and Co; 490 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FROM BRINDISI.

Reichenfels s—230 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 100 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt of the Garter s—48 bales cotton waste Tyabjee and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 593 bales cotton fly and waste K Visram and 195 bales hemp

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 57 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—401 cwt myrab lams P Lukhmidas and Co; 200 cwt mustardseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Nubia s—25 bales twist C Bhowandas 6 cwt senna leaves R Jeewandas; 16 cwt dry fish R Dhunjee and Co.

Tientsin s—1000 bales twist E Noordin and Co; 505 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 3000 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia s—900 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Tientsin s+300 tons old iron Killick Nixon and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, Aug. 3 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Chowpatty Sands to morrow Friday the 4th instant from 7 a.m.

2. There will be shooting at Colaba Range for the monthly Challenge Cup and practice on Saturday afternoon the 5th instant from 4 p. m.

3 Recruits Drill will be held on Tuesday evening the 8th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p m., and there will be an Assault-at-Arms class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, Aug. 3 1905.

1 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters to-day (Thursday) the 3rd instant at 6 p.m.

2 The Prospectus of the Indian Volunteer Rifle Association for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters.

By Order,
A R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, August 3 1905.

1 The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 2 Sub-Division No 1 Company No 1012 Gr W J Scott.

2 Conditions &c for the Viceroy's prize has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters, B V A or at the B V A Club.

3 There will be a lecture by the Adjutant at the B V A Club on Monday next the 7th instant at 6-45 p m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd July 1905, on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,27,000	1,40,000	4,000	2,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	252	277	8	537
For previous 1 week of half-year.	2,72,000	4,15,000	8,000	6,95,000
Total for 2 weeks.	3,99,000	5,55,000	12,000	9,66,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,06,150	1,36,891	880	2,43,921
Per mile of Ry. do.	211	271	2	2
Total to corresponding date do. ...	3,62,086	4,27,878	6,121	6,121

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 27,079
Do. to date............................ " 1,69,915

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 22nd July 1905, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week...............	4,000	16,000	......	20,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	114	......	142
For previous 1 week of half-year	9,000	50,000	......	59,000
Total for 2 weeks...	13,000	66,000	....	79,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,058	12,358	44	16,460
Per mile of Ry. do.	29	88	......	117
Total to corresponding date do.	12,999	37,149	163	50,311

Increase for the week.................. Rs. 3,540
Do. to date.......................... " 28,689

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS

Made for either direct or alternating currents.

Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.

REVOLVES ... HORIZONTALLY,

JUST THE THING
— FOR —
Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.

To be obtained only from
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile St., LONDON,
And Market Street, MANCHESTER, or their Agents.
Write for New 16-page List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.
GET OUR PRICES.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & A B C (5th Edition).

COLEMAN'S
WINCARNIS

A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.

Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.

WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.

"An Ideal Pick-me-up.
Suitable for all Climates."

SOLE MANUFACTURERS: COLEMAN & CO., LTD., NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS:
BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Edulji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

ENO'S
A SIMPLE REMEDY
FOR ALL 'FRUIT IMPURITIES
OF THE BLOOD. SALT.'

'It is not too much to say that the merits of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' have been published, tested, and approved, literally from Pole to Pole, and that its cosmopolitan popularity to-day presents one of the most signal illustrations of commercial enterprise to be found in our trading records.'—European Mail.

CAUTION.—See Capsule marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENG., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS.

THE PICKWICK
THE OWL
THE WAVERLEY

Sold by all Stationers throughout the World

MACNIVEN & CAMERON'S PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men,
The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen.

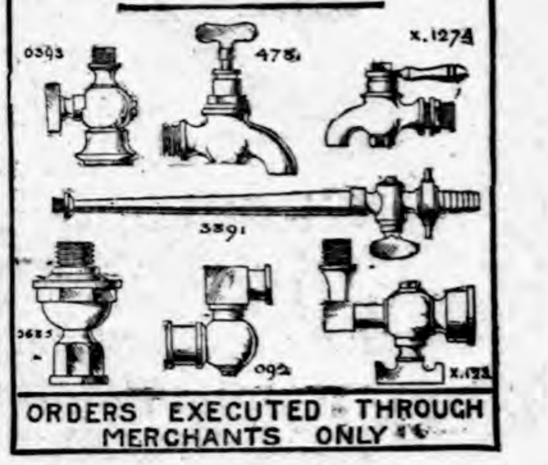
Every Pen made by Macniven & Cameron, & Ltd. separately examined by experienced hands. and any found defective are discarded.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

MACNIVEN & CAMERON, LTD.
WAVERLEY WORKS, EDINBURGH.

PLASMON BISCUITS
Sole Manufacturers
PEEK, FREAN & CO. LTD.

SAML. BOOTH & Co.,
CHEAPSIDE WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
MAKERS OF ALL KINDS OF
GAS & WATER FITTINGS.
CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.



ORDERS EXECUTED THROUGH MERCHANTS ONLY

Beauty.

Icilma Fluor Cream prevents the skin from shining when warm, and checks the growth of superfluous hair. No woman can hope to keep the delicate hues of a transparent rose-white complexion in a hot climate unless she uses regularly Nature's marvellous skin tonic, Icilma. ARMY and NAVY STORES, and all good Chemists.

Stephens'

Stephens'
Ribbons
AND
Carbons
For Typewriters.

Benger's Food

is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR **TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.**

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE **SARSAPARILLA** VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get **WILKINSON'S**

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
(Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

53, 54, 55, Fetter Lane, London, England,
Manufacture every description of High-class Athletic Goods.

Write for FREE Illustrated Art Catalogue, containing Full Particulars and Information concerning

Cricket	Tennis	Golf	Dumb Bells
Quoits	Basket Ball	Bowls	Lacrosse
Clubs	Roller Skates	Hockey	Boxing, &c.

WORKMANSHIP & MATERIAL GUARANTEED.

HIGH-CLASS ATHLETIC GOODS.

Prickly-Heat.

Much that is called Prickly-Heat is not Prickly-Heat at all, but the eruption is due to a parasite of the "itch" species, in which case

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

will be found a Certain Cure.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S.

A MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
So Vivifying after Cricket, Motoring and other Sports.

"MAKES HOME, SWEET HOME IN DEED."

None Genuine without the Signature of Scrubb & Co. on each Bottle.

"**CAUTION.**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE**" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of "India, and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any "colorable or other imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORAT
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

HALL MARKED

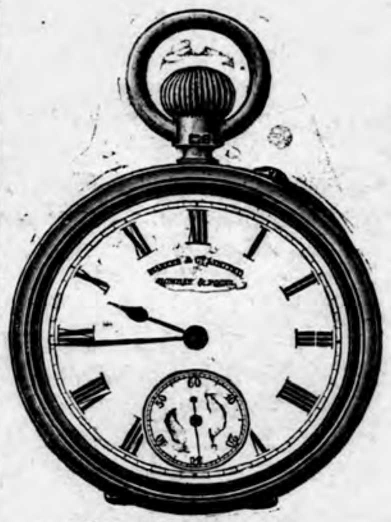
ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grand father and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

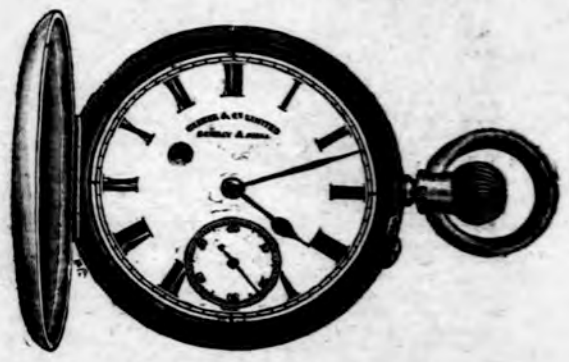
ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES



Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

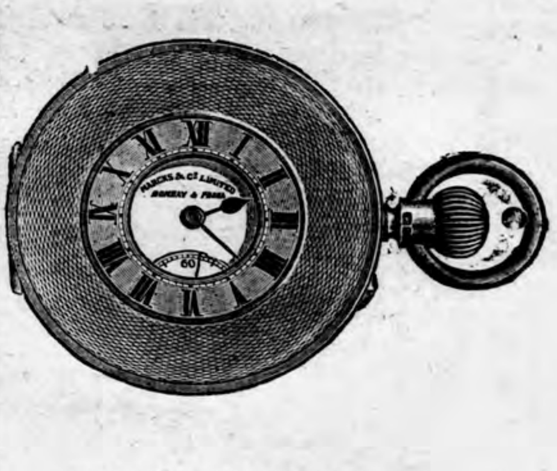
OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION

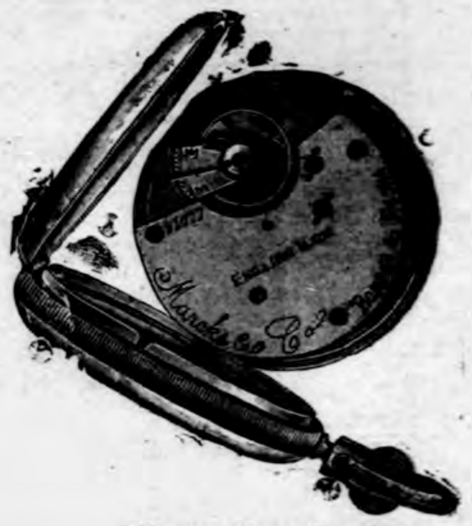


Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

C CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S LTD. B

BY SPECIAL WARRANT PURVEYORS TO H.M. THE KING.

CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

&

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!
Insist
upon having **BRITISH** made

DUNLOP TYRES

One Quality only—

THE VERY BEST.

A BRITISH invention, made by BRITISH work people, with BRITISH capital.

Guaranteed for thirteen months.

Write for booklet—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNLOP TYRES
J. B. Dunlop

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

INSTANT RELIEF.

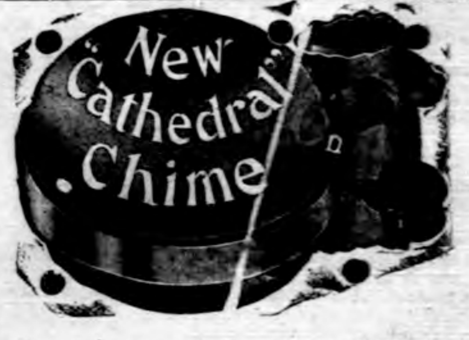
POWELL'S Balsam of Aniseed

For COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

Safe for Children.

POWELL'S BALSAM TRADE MARK OF ANISEED

Of all Chemists & Stores. Be sure you get Powell's with above Trade Mark.



Loudest, Largest and Best Chime bell made.
Size: 3½ inches.
SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Featherstone Street, London, E. C.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

MINERAL WATERS

TRADE REQUISITES

LARGE STOCK of Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Soluble Fruit Essences Oils and Colourings from well known English manufacturers. Sulphuric Acid and other acids

REFINED

SACCHARIN

and every article connected with Ærated water factory; also machinery with their parts can be had at moderate price from

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.
General Merchants and Commission Agents
No. 104, Bhoosari Moholla, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

TH VAFIADIS & Co.'s.
High Class and Genuine
Egyptian Cigarettes

Asked for everywhere, and of the same High-Class Quality as when first imported twenty years ago.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments
by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

SCIENCE RECREATION
D. M. DUKLE & CO.

D. M. DUKLE & Co.
PHOTO DEALERS,
5 Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

CALLARD & BOWSER'S
BUTTER-SCOTCH
(THE CELEBRATED SWEET FOR CHILDREN.)
"Really wholesome Confectionery"
Lancet.

Other Specialities.
- NOUGAT.
- RAHAT LAKUHM.
- RUSSIAN TOFFEE.
- ALMOND ROCK.

MANUFACTORY: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal E B Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.
TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-;
Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-;
Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.
Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold.
Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola" Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

PARRY SMITH & Co.'s
UNEQUALLED
SALE

COMMENCES ON MONDAY, JULY 31ST.
When the entire Lovely New Stock will be placed before the public at a trifle above cost price.

Unparalleled Bargains
IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

PARRY SMITH & CO.,
BOMBAY.

The sale of all sales.

The sale of all sales.

Pears' Soap

beautifies the complexion, keeps the hands white and imparts a constant bloom of freshness to the skin. As it is the best and lasts longest it is the cheapest.

By Royal Warrant *To H. M. The King.*

The . .
Remington Typewriter.

. . *Never Fails* . .
and
Never Grows Weary.

It is always adequate to the urgent demands of the most rapid operator.

. . *Price List and full particulars upon application to* . .
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER. 100 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.,
Or to WARDEN & CO., Bombay.
15

Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

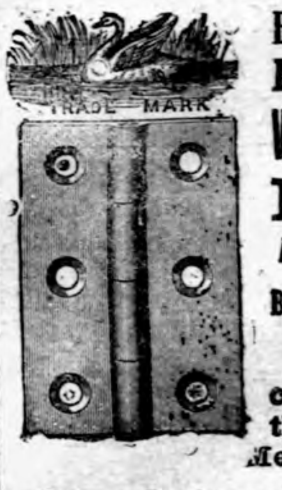
GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb
I put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum
I gave him Grimault's Syrup to cure his dreadful cold
For everybody tells me it is worth its weight in gold

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME
FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST

Prescribed in France for the last 30 years for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, and BRONCHITIS.

GOLD & CO.'S



BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON
HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all Merchants.

None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 121, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.